



DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 230

29 November 1985

JAPAN

'Ultra-Leftists' Arrested After Railway Attacks	C 1
Nakasone on Willingness To Expand Ties With USSR	C 2
Nakasone on Ties With USSR, Trade With PRC	C 2
Nakasone Plans Cabinet Reshuffle Next Month	C 3
Abrasimov Briefs Ishibashi on Geneva Summit	C 3
Suzuki Returns From Visit to South Korea	C 4
Bank Governor Says Deflation Worries Premature	C 4
Bank Governor Says Exchange Rate Not Stabilized	C 4

NORTH KOREA

NODONG SINMUN on Need To Continue 3 Revolutions [26 Nov]	D 1
NODONG SINMUN Stresses Communist Morality [27 Nov]	D 4
NODONG SINMUN on Mobilization of Inner Reserves [21 Nov]	D 8
Kim Yong-nam Makes Stop Over in Beijing	D 10
Kim Il-song Expresses Solidarity With PLO Struggle	D 10
Clandestine Condemns South's 'Splittist' Diplomacy [Voice of National Salvation]	D 11

SOUTH KOREA

National Assembly To Respond To North's Letter	E 1
Foreign Ministry Rejects North's Air Link Proposal	E 1
TIMES: Security Around SNU Armory Tightened [29 Nov]	E 1
Student Attempt To Seize DJP Chapter Foiled [THE KOREA HERALD 28 Nov]	E 2
Leftist Tendency Among Students Viewed [THE KOREA TIMES 29 Nov]	E 2
Students Protest Teacher Employment Policy [THE KOREA TIMES 28 Nov]	E 3
Dissident Group on Implication of Coup Rumor [THE KOREA TIMES 28 Nov]	E 3
Defense Minister on Diversifying Weapon Sources [THE KOREA HERALD 28 Nov]	E 5
NKDP Boycotts Assembly Committee Sessions	E 5
Review of Trade Strategy With U.S. Recommended	E 5
Trade Policy of Countering Protectionism Urged	E 6
Editorial Views Impact of North-South Dialogue [HANGUK ILBO 28 Nov]	E 7
Proposal To Host 1986 GATT Conference Forwarded [THE KOREA HERALD 28 Nov]	E 8

MONGOLIA

MPRP Issues Communique on Geneva Summit	F 1
MONTSAME Commentary on Country's Anniversary	F 1
Batmonh Receives Lao Military Delegation	F 2

THAILAND

Lao Helicopter Said on Reconnaissance Mission [BANGKOK POST 29 Nov]	J 1
Supreme Command Says Lao Border Situation Worsens [BANGKOK WORLD 28 Nov]	J 1
SRV Ambassador, Diplomats Break Travel Rule [BANGKOK POST 29 Nov]	J 1
Officers View Indochinese Military Situation [THE NATION 29 Nov]	J 2
Countries Pledge Aid to Indochinese Refugees [THE NATION 29 Nov]	J 3
Prem Approves Policy on Scholarships to USSR [THE NATION 28 Nov]	J 3
Editorial Criticizes Military Spending, Budget [MATICHON 27 Nov]	J 5

VIETNAM

Further Reportage on Rajiv Gandhi's Visit	K 1
Meeting With Le Duan	K 1
Indira Gandhi Honored	K 1
Truong Chinh Speech	K 2
Gandhi Accepts Award	K 3
Park Named for Indira Gandhi	K 4
Tribute to Ho Chi Minh	K 4
Banquet Held	K 5
Le Duan Banquet Speech	K 5
Gandhi Banquet Speech	K 8
Leaders Assemble at Ba Dinh	K 10
Pham Van Dong, Gandhi Confer	K 13
Le Duan Congratulates Japanese CP Leaders	K 13
CPV Delegation Leaves for Angola Congress	K 13

INDONESIA

Mokhtar Welcomes Reagan-Gorbachev Summit	N 1
DPRK's Pak Song-chol Begins Visit	N 1
Calls on Suharto	N 1
Dinner Given	N 1

MALAYSIA & SINGAPORE

MALAYSIA

Mahathir Returns From PRC, Meets Press	O 1
Musa, Murdani on Joint Border Operations	O 1

PHILIPPINES

Anti-Marcos Protestors March On U.S. Embassy [AFP]	P 1
AFP Reports Aquino Case Verdict Due 2 December	P 1
Supreme Court Denies Aquino Mistrial Petition	P 1
Marcos Comments on Revamping Military; Health [AFP]	P 1
Perez Reaffirms 7 February Poll Date	P 3
Snap Poll Bill Goes Through Third Reading	P 3

Virata Says Synchronizing Elections Difficult	P 3
Comelec Awaits Cabinet Bill Approval [BUSINESS DAY 26 Nov]	P 4
Peacekeeping Measures During Elections Viewed [BULLETIN TODAY 26 Nov]	P 5
Paper Views Supreme Court Petition on Elections [BUSINESS DAY 26 Nov]	P 6
Plebiscite on Retaining U.S. Bases Proposed	P 7
Foreign Affairs Ministry Position on U.S. Bases [BULLETIN TODAY 27 Nov]	P 8
Former Minister Tolentino Declares KBL Loyalty	P 10
NUC Opposed to Cardinal Sin's Mediation Offer	P 11
Columnist Discusses Opposition Candidate Options [METRO MANILA TIMES 25 Nov]	P 11
Columnist Examines Opposition Disunity [BULLETIN TODAY 26 Nov]	P 12
Valencia on Prospects for Opposition Unity	P 13
Opposition Claims SDP Trying To Sabotage Unity [PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS 27 Nov]	P 14
All Batasan Members Will Participate in Poll	P 14
PKMK Sets Conditions for Poll Participation (AFP)	P 15
Government To Increase Budgetary Deficit	P 15
Virata Says Central Bank Loan Needed Next Year [BUSINESS DAY 26 Nov]	P 16
Newspaper Raps U.S. Senate Sugar Quota Move [PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS 26 Nov]	P 17
TIMES JOURNAL Comments on 'Military Abuses' [27 Nov]	P 17
NPA Kill University Guard; Commander Surrenders	P 18
Basilan Situation 'Improved', Soldiers Reduced	P 19
NPA Gaining Strength in Surigao [ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA 15 Nov]	P 19
5 NPA Die in Power Struggle; 22 MNLF Surrender	P 20
Commander, 488 NPA Rebels Surrender to RUC [METRO MANILA TIMES 27 Nov]	P 20

'ULTRA-LEFTISTS' ARRESTED AFTER RAILWAY ATTACKS

OW290507 Tokyo KYODO in English 0418 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 29 KYODO -- A band of radical leftists cut communications cables and set fires in simultaneous guerrilla action early Friday and paralyzed Japanese National Railways train runs in Tokyo and Osaka. An estimated 10.8 million commuters in the two areas were affected by the guerrilla action, according to police and railways officials.

Police arrested 48 people, including leaders of the Chukaku-ha (middle-core faction), a Japanese ultra leftist organization which has been opposed to the Japanese governments plan to privatize the giant JNR and has vowed to use force to destroy Tokyos new international airport at Narita.

JNR trains in the Tokyo area and Osaka, 550 kilometers west of the capital, were kept out of action since their first scheduled runs as the communications cables served by leftist activists early Friday morning forced JNR to stop operating its Centralized Traffic Control (CTC) office. Leftists also set fires to JNRs Asakusabashi station in Tokyo and transformer substation and other facilities in Osaka and other areas.

JNR officials said that as of 11 a.m. Friday, JNR facilities at 32 places in seven prefectures were damaged by the guerrilla action.

Police said the arrested included Masashi Kamata, 32, head of Chukakuha's national student federation. They expressed the belief that Chukakuha's "public sector" carried out the arson assault on Asakusabashi station on JNRs Sobu line after 7 a.m. Friday, some four hours after JNR found communications cables had been severed. They also said that the cables were cut by Chukakuha's "hidden sector known as the revolutionary force." Members belonging to this group have been suspected of taking part in anti-Narita Airport rallies, wearing helmets and covering their faces with towels. They are also noted for keeping complete silence when they are arrested.

Previous Chukakuha members taken into police custody included provincial public school teachers and local government employees.

JNR officials said at least 10 million people in Tokyo and 800,000 others in the Osaka district were affected by the stoppage of trains. Seventy two public and private schools in the Tokyo area closed giving their students a day off.

The Tokyo high court put off until the afternoon the hearing involving defendant Hiroko Nagata, 40, ex-leader of the extreme leftist United Red Army, because her defense lawyer could not come to the court in time for the scheduled morning session.

Government offices, banks, corporate firms and department stores were in business, but appeared to have a lower number of employees at work than usual. Commuters in outlying areas switched to private railway lines and took at least three hours -- double their normal commuting time -- to reach their destinations.

Police said Chukakuha made an all out effort to stop train runs on JNR's Sobu line in support of the Chiba headquarters of the National Railways Locomotive Engineers' union (DORO). Chiba DORO, which has more than 1,000 motormen as its members, launched a 24-hour walkout at noon Thursday to protest the governments plan to shift JNR to private ownership.

The Japan Communist Party issued a statement denouncing the Chukakuha action. It said it will resolutely crush the terrorist action of a "false leftist group."

It said the guerrilla assaults merely brought confusion into the struggle against JNR's privatization.

Two of the suspected Chukakuha members taken into custody were arrested around 6:20 a.m. on a Tokyo street while they were riding in a passenger car, according to police. Police officers found a wireless radio in the car.

Three JNR unions issued separate statements expressing deep indignation at the destruction. They said the latest guerrilla action was a hostile act against Japan's labor movement as a whole. The statements said the unions will cooperate with JNR management in restoring train service.

NAKASONE ON WILLINGNESS TO EXPAND TIES WITH USSR

OW290543 Tokyo KYODO in English 0539 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 29 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone told a Diet session Friday that he believes it salutary for Japan to expand cultural and economic ties with Soviet Union through comprehensive talks. He reiterated, however, Japan's stance that it hopes to settle Japan's claims to the "northern territories" and sign a peace treaty with Soviet Union.

He said he hopes Japan and the Soviet Union can hold foreign ministers meetings on a constant and regular basis as a step toward the goals. He was commenting on Soviet Communist Party leader Mikhail Gorbachev's speech before the Supreme Soviet Wednesday in which Gorbachev called for good relations with Japan.

NAKASONE ON TIES WITH USSR, TRADE WITH PRC

OW280705 Tokyo KYODO in English 0651 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 28 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone signalled Thursday that Japan plans to see broad-ranging improvements in Soviet ties even if there is no settlement of the territorial dispute with Moscow. Nakasone, speaking at a news conference at the National Press Club, also said he has no plan to seek a third term of office as leader of the ruling party, and hence as prime minister.

The Prime Minister further denied that he has decided to carry out a reshuffle of the cabinet as reported earlier in the day by a senior leader of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party.

Nakasone's overture to the Soviet Union came a day after Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev told the Soviet Politburo that Moscow wants closer ties with Japan. "Japan and the Soviet Union are neighbors, and we will remain so as long as the earth does not break up," Nakasone said in emphasising the necessity to pursue "broad-ranging" dialogue with Moscow. While insisting that Japan's claim to four Soviet-occupied northern islands is an "issue that we cannot dodge," Nakasone said Japan plans to seek a breakthrough in Soviet ties and promote economic cooperation with Moscow.

Turning to economic issues, Nakasone gave generous praise to the decision by the "group of five" nations to push down the value of the U.S. dollar and attributed the current lull in Japan's trade friction with the United States to the 20 percent appreciation of the yen against the dollar over the past two months. In this regard, he said he expects the stabilization of international currencies will become a major topic in the economic summit of seven industrial nations to be held in Tokyo next year.

Nakasone also pledged to continue efforts to open up Japanese markets and change Japan's export-oriented economic structure in a bid to reduce the size of Japan's persistent surplus in trade with the rest of the world. When asked to comment on Japan's growing trade surplus with China, Nakasone said Japan favors balanced trade in the long term but blamed part of China's current trade deficit on a Chinese spending spree for durable consumer goods from Japan. Out of the forecast 6 billion dollar bilateral trade deficit this year, China has spent 2 billion dollars on consumer durables, he said.

On domestic politics, he said he will concentrate his efforts on fulfilling policy commitments in his remaining year of office and will not seek re-election as LDP president. Party rules prohibit a third straight term for the LDP presidency but there has been widespread speculation among politicians that Nakasone may maneuver for another term through a change of party rules.

Nakasone also defended the government's stand in seeking legislation for an anti-espionage bill, arguing that there is no other country in the world which looks like "such a heaven" for spies.

NAKASONE PLANS CABINET RESHUFFLE NEXT MONTH

OW280227 Tokyo KYODO in English 0156 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 28 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Thursday he plans to reshuffle his cabinet by the end of the year. Nakasone disclosed this in a meeting with Shin Kanemaru, secretary general of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party, who later told reporters that Nakasone also said he has no plan to dissolve the Diet even if the Parliament acts on a Diet seat redistribution bill now before it. The bill, which is aimed at redressing the imbalance in the number of votes needed for election to the Diet in certain rural and urban areas, has hit a snag in a lower house committee, as opposition parties fear that passage would enable Nakasone to call an earlier general election.

Nakasone was quoted as telling Kanemaru that he plans to prepare the budget for fiscal 1986 with the current cabinet.

Kanemaru talked with the prime minister for about 30 minutes in a meeting arranged to discuss Diet business, particularly the seat redistribution. He said Nakasone expressed a strong desire to have the so-called "six-six" redistribution bill enacted during the current extraordinary diet session. The "six-six" name refers to the LDP proposal to eliminate six lower house seats in the sparsely populated areas and re-allocate them to the big cities. The proposed shift is the minimum change required to satisfy a Supreme Court ruling last July.

Sources within the LDP, however, were doubtful that Nakasone could pull off a cabinet reshuffle before the end of this year. One senior LDP leader said there is a "40 percent" chance that the reshuffle would be put off until next year. He indicated the timing of the reshuffle would depend on whether the Diet could wind up the government's legislative program without extending the current session, which is to end on December 14. The reshuffle, which is expected to affect part of the cabinet, would be the first since Nakasone was re-elected to his second term as LDP president, and hence prime minister, a year ago.

ABRASIMOV BRIEFS ISHIBASHI ON GENEVA SUMMIT

OW271129 Tokyo KYODO in English 1042 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 27 KYODO -- Soviet Ambassador to Japan Petr Abrasimov told Masashi Ishibashi, chairman of the Japan Socialist Party, Wednesday that the Soviet-U.S. summit in Geneva last week was a "new start" in the relationship between the two superpowers.

Briefing Ishibashi on the results of the summit, Abrasimov also said the Soviet side expects the U.S. will reevaluate the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) and create a new international atmosphere, according to Ishibashi. Ishibashi replied that he welcomed the outcome of the summit, adding that an improvement in the Soviet-U.S. relationship would lead to a similar improvement in Japan-Soviet relations.

SUZUKI RETURNS FROM VISIT TO SOUTH KOREA

OW281009 Tokyo KYODO in English 0851 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 29 KYODO -- Former Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki returned home Thursday from a four-day visit to South Korea. In Seoul, Suzuki held talks with President Chon Tu-hwan, Prime Minister No Sin-yong and other South Korean leaders on the situation on the Korean peninsula and Japan-South Korea relations.

A Suzuki aide said President Chon told the Japanese guest at a welcoming dinner that China could play a big role in bringing peace on the Korean peninsula. Chon expressed the hope that Japan would serve as a bridge between South Korea and China, the aide told reporters. He quoted Suzuki as having told the president that China is striving to achieve industrial modernization and thus it wants to see a peaceful international climate surround the country. South Korea does not have diplomatic relations with China.

Chon expressed a similar hope that China would make efforts to prevent a war on the peninsula last July when he met Yosmikatsu Takeiri, visiting chairman of Komeito, Japan's second largest opposition party.

BANK GOVERNOR SAYS DEFLATION WORRIES PREMATURE

OW271139 Tokyo KYODO in English 0941 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] Maebashi, Nov. 27 KYODO -- Bank of Japan Governor Satoshi Sumita said Wednesday that Japanese industries do not yet need to worry about deflation, which is feared as a possible result of the yen's sharp upturn against the U.S. dollar. Sumita told newsmen at a hotel in Maebashi, north of Tokyo, "Although it is inevitable that the yen's recent appreciation will have an impact on export earnings, both capital investment and personal spending are steady in the domestic market at the moment." Sumita also said Japan needs to carefully monitor future developments in its exports. On the recent strengthening of the yen against the dollar, the central banker said the yen's upturn has not stabilized yet.

BANK OFFICIAL SAYS EXCHANGE RATE NOT STABILIZED

OW280605 Tokyo KYODO in English 0559 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] Niigata, Nov. 28 KYODO -- Satoshi Sumita, governor of the Bank of Japan, said Thursday that he does not think the dollar-yen exchange rate has stabilized yet. The yen has been hovering around 200 to the dollar in the past week, following its steep upturn, triggered by the September 22 agreement in New York by five major industrial countries to cooperate to drive down the value of the dollar.

Sumita indicated that the Central Bank wants the yen's recent appreciation to be solely supported by market forces. The bank has occasionally intervened into the market to shore up the yen. He reiterated that the bank has not set any target rate for the exchange rate. Sumita said he considers the exchange rate stabilized only when market forces "naturally" keep the yen at a high level.

NODONG SINMUN ON NEED TO CONTINUE 3 REVOLUTIONS

SK270456 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2139 GMT 25 Nov 85

[NODONG SINMUN 26 November special article: "It Is Our Strategic Task to Thoroughly Carry Out the Party's Line of Three REvolutions"]

[Text] Deepening the ideological, technical, and cultural revolutions in accordance with demand of the developing reality under the line of the three revolutions is our important revolutionary task. We must adhere to our party's line of three revolutions under all circumstances. This is a correct way of strengthening our revolutionary forces politically and ideologically, bringing about great upsurges in production and construction, and stepping up the socialist and communist construction successfully. The line of three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural -- is a strategic line that our party firmly maintains in building socialism and communism. Communism is a paramount ideal of mankind. The struggle to realize this ideal is an unprecedented great work in terms of its intensity, duration, and arduousness. Therefore, a basic strategic line is necessary to achieve the cause of communism successfully. The future of the cause of communism and its victory depend on such a basic strategic line.

Today, our people are confidently advancing toward the future of communism. This is attributable to the fact that our party has defined the three revolutions as the basic strategic line of building socialism and communism, and is implementing it brilliantly. The correctness and vitality of our party's line of three revolutions have been fully displayed in the practice of our revolution. The line of three revolutions shows the basic way to occupy the ideological and material fortress of communism.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: To occupy the ideological and material fortress of communism, the ideological, technical, and cultural revolutions must be waged vigorously.

Communist society is a most advanced society in terms of its material, ideological, and spiritual aspects. It is a general task in building communism to occupy the ideological and material fortress. The strategic line of the party of the working class in building socialism and communism is to accomplish this general task. The struggle to occupy the ideological and material fortress of communism is a historic cause to achieve the working people's complete independence. For the achievement of this cause, a multistage revolutionary task must be carried out.

In building socialism and communism, obsolete social systems must be rescinded and a socialist system must be established. This is a great turn. However, a change in the social system is not enough to achieve the working people's complete independence, and does not mean the end of the revolution. In essence, revolution is the struggle to achieve the working people's independence. Following the establishment of a socialist system, remnants of the old society still remain in the ideological, technical, and cultural fields for a long while, and, because of this, various gaps still exist. Therefore, revolution must continue in the ideological, technical, and cultural fields to guarantee complete social equality and happy lives for the working people.

The three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural -- are the continued revolution carried out in the socialist society, and are a form of revolution that agrees with the nature of this system. Only through the three revolutions can the independence of the working people be completely achieved.

When the three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural -- are vigorously carried out, the members of the society can be nurtured as true communist human beings, a single communist ownership over the means of production can be established, and production capacities can be increased to achieve distribution in accordance with demand. Therefore, the three revolutions must continue to the very end in order to completely free the people from the yoke of nature and society and to occupy the two fortresses of communism.

The way to accomplish the general task of building communism has been scientifically elucidated. This is the correctness of the line of three revolutions. At the same time, this is why the line of three revolutions is the strategic line of building socialism and communism. The line of three revolutions is the best line for building communism. Our party put forth the line of three revolutions on the basis of the *chuche* idea. This has provided a powerful ideological and theoretical guiding principle to realize the working people's desire to constantly carry out socialist and communist construction and to live independent and creative lives.

The line of three revolutions is the *chuche*-oriented revolutionary line put forth and implemented by our party. Based on the inevitable demand of the development of society and history, the course of building socialism and communism, and the future of the communist society, our party has wisely led the revolutions in the ideological, technical, and cultural fields since the first day of building a new society. The history of the great three revolutions in our country began in the mid-1940's. At the time when the democratic and socialist revolution was being carried out, our party carried out the three revolutions mainly to eliminate the colonial and feudal exploiting system and ensure the socialist reform of the old means of production. This was a correct step that reflected the specific conditions of those days, when the reform of the old social system was put forth as a fundamental revolutionary task, and the future of the next stage of the revolution. This precisely indicates and shows the wisdom of the leadership of our party, which has persistently carried out the three revolutions with a deep insight into the distant future as well as the near future.

In particular, following the establishment of the socialist system, our party regarded the three revolutions as a fundamental revolutionary task to be accomplished in the socialist society, and carried out an all-out struggle to accomplish it. As a result, our country and people have come to enjoy honor as the country that initiated the three revolutions, and as the people who brilliantly shape the future of communism.

The line of the great three revolutions, showing the future of communism, was put forth when our people seized power, and our people have moved forward under this banner for several decades. Precisely, this is the key by which our fatherland has become a powerful socialist state. Our party is firmly adhering to the line of three revolutions put forth by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and is leading socialist construction to ceaseless upsurges under this banner. The consummation of the cause of communism by the party of the working class, following the establishment of the socialist system, depends on leading the three revolutions.

Our party has comprehensively elucidated all the theoretical and practical problems arising in the work of carrying out the three revolutions, and is ceaselessly deepening the struggle to solve them. What is important, in terms of the leadership of our party leading the three revolutions, is to maintain the principle of vigorously carrying out the technical and cultural revolutions, while giving priority to the ideological revolution.

Proceeding from the major role of ideology and consciousness in the people's activities and the importance of ideological work in revolutionary struggles, our party, from the first day it began carrying out the three revolutions, has given first priority to the strengthening of the ideological revolution. The three revolutions, which began with the movement to mobilize founding ideologies and the movement to eradicate illiteracy carried out after the liberation, have put forth the work of remolding the people's ideologies as the most important work in carrying out the Chollima Work Team movement and the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions. The wise leadership of our party, which has correctly specified the content of and method for ideological education at every step of the development of the revolution, and which has vigorously carried out ideological education work for party members and workers, is a decisive factor that has helped us achieve endless reforms and progress in the work of reform in humanity, the work of reform in technology, and all sectors of cultural construction. Carrying out the ideological, technological, and cultural revolutions in a more organized and active manner and making a new turn in carrying out the three revolutions by endlessly strengthening the party's guidance with regard to the three revolutions are an important characteristic of our party's leadership.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, has pointed out: Correctly guaranteeing the party's guidance of the three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural -- is important in the party's leadership of socialist construction.

Our party has strengthened its guidance of the three revolutions in accordance with the demand of every stage of revolution and construction. The basic question in vigorously carrying out the three revolutions is to firmly guarantee the party's guidance of this work. The three revolutions, which are being endlessly deepened and developed, are a very serious and wide-ranging revolution in terms of their objective and content. Endlessly strengthening the party's guidance of the revolutionary struggles, as these struggles become wide-ranging and deep-rooted, is an inevitable demand for the development of the revolution.

By strengthening the party's guidance of the three revolutions, the struggle to carry out the ideological, technological, and cultural revolutions can be waged in a more organized and active manner and the masses can be mobilized in carrying the three revolutions. The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has put forth the work of endlessly completing the three revolutions as an important task, and is thoroughly concentrating the party's overall work and activities on this. Under the fine leadership of our party, which is leading the entire party and all people with bold strategies, an outstanding power for organization, and the power for ambitious execution, all tasks put forth in carrying out the three revolutions are being brilliantly realized.

The Three Revolutions work team movement is a new method for the guidance of the revolution in strengthening the party's leadership of the three revolutions. The question regarding the method of guidance has decisive significance in endlessly vitalizing the three revolutions and carrying them out in an organized and active manner. The Three Revolutions team movement, which our party has put forth and is leading, is a powerful method for the guidance of the revolution that has brilliantly resolved the question of closely combining political and ideological guidance with scientific and technological guidance and of having the upper level help the lower level. By vigorously carrying out the Three Revolutions work team movement under the party's leadership, the line of three revolutions has been solidly protected and materialized, a new upsurge has been achieved in all sectors of the people's economy, and the entire country has been filled with revolutionary fervor and youthful spirit.

The movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions and the movement to learn from the examples of unheralded heroes, led by our party, are a powerful driving force that vigorously arouses the broad section of the masses to the three revolutions.

Accelerating the three revolutions as a popular movement to enhance the working masses' creative enthusiasm is an important demand of the party's leadership in socialist construction and a firm principle which our party has consistently abided by in leading the masses. Our party, which possesses uncommon wisdom and outstanding leadership, has put forth a correct line and policy which reflects the demand of the three revolution and the masses' aspiration at every stage of the development of the revolution, and has wisely led the realization of this line and policy by carrying out various popular movements. In the flames of popular movements carried out at every stage of our revolution, an endless upsurge has been brought about in revolution and construction and popular movements have been endlessly developed to a higher level.

As a deepened and developed form of the Chollima Work Team movement, the movement to win the flag of three revolutions is a highly developed form of our country's popular movements. The power of popular movements significantly depends on what these movements possess as their struggle objectives and tasks and in what way they are being carried out. The movement to win the red flag of three revolutions is a highly-elevated, powerful popular movement which uses such revolutionary methods as the speed battle and the ideological battle in realizing the lofty demand of remodeling all sectors of social life according to the demands of the *chuche* idea as requested by the development of our revolution, which has entered into a new period of development.

More vigorously carrying out the three revolutions in the sphere of the whole society and firmly making the ideological, technological, and cultural revolutions, the masses' own work are an important characteristic of this movement as the most organized and consciousness-raising popular movement and a source of the invincibility of this movement. Our party has had party organizations carry out the movement to win the red flag of three revolutions as party-oriented work by adhering to this movement. As a result, our party is accelerating the three revolutions with unprecedented breadth and depth by organizing and mobilizing all social and political bodies of the party in a unified manner and having the broad section of the masses positively carry out the three revolutions.

The movement to learn from examples of hidden heroes is a powerful driving force which helps successfully make reforms in humanity and technology in accordance with the method of the three revolutions. The Three Revolutions work teams movement, the movement to win the red flag of three revolutions, whose justness and invincibility have been entirely proven in our living, are important questions to which we must firmly adhere in carrying out the three revolutions. Here lies our party's noble intention of thoroughly materializing the line of three revolutions and its firm resolve to do so. When all party organizations, functionaries, and workers thoroughly materialize the line of three revolutions -- our party's honorable cause -- by firmly adhering to it, the success of the cause of the *chuche* revolution will be attained ahead of time.

NODONG SINMUN STRESSES COMMUNIST MORALITY

SK271110 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2116 GMT 26 Nov 85

[NODONG SINMUN 27 November special article: "Socialist and Communist Construction and the Communist Morality of the Working People"]

[Text] Indoctrination on communist morality is important for nurturing communistic human beings.

Communist morality is one that should be possessed by those who live in socialist society and struggle for the consummation of the cause of communism. When communist morality is possessed, people can free themselves from the yoke of obsolete ideas, morality, and culture and possess noble moral traits compatible with the demand of socialist and communist society.

In accordance with the demands of developing reality, we must intensify indoctrination in communist morality among the party members and working people as well as youths and children. By so doing, we must fill society with the spirit of noble communistic living. Making the working people possess communist morality is an essential demand for building socialism and communism.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium of the party Central Committee and its secretary, has noted: A communist society is one that possesses the noblest morality, and the communistic human beings are those who are perfect in the sense of morality.

Noble morality is the important characteristic which should be possessed by true social human beings. People should possess sound ideas and profound knowledge. At the same time, they should be prepared in the sense of culture and morality. Only then can they enjoy dignity and honor as social beings, and be engaged on independent and creative activities. Morality is one of the important yardsticks in evaluating the character and civilization of a people. With poor morality, people cannot possess human characteristics, cannot properly live an organizational life, and cannot accomplish their given revolutionary mission.

True communistic human beings are those who possess the spirit of noble morality. Respecting the sense of morality and obligation and honoring the rules of public life are characteristics which should be possessed by communists. For communists, respecting the rules of communist morality is not a matter of practice but an attitude and a duty that should be adopted and fulfilled for the organization and society, and is a firm belief in their living. The bases for such self-consciousness on the sense of communist morality are respect for society and organizations, responsibility for moral duties, the pure conscience of human beings, and a noble culture.

Respecting communist morality voluntarily is a sacred duty of the socialist working people. Each society has its own morality. Respecting the morality of society is a duty of the people living in that society. However, the morality of an exploiting society is for the purpose of serving the aspirations and interests of the exploiting class. Thus, it is only for the purpose of suppressing the revolutionary struggle and activities of the people and maintaining an anti-popular and obsolete system. Accordingly, the morality of an exploiting society is not a popular one that can be possessed by all people.

Communist morality is a most progressive and popular morality. In communist and socialist society, all working people are precisely masters of the state and society, and their class position and interests coincide.

Communist morality precisely reflects the social relations of socialist and communist society in which unity, cooperation, and comradely relationship among the working people have been achieved. Therefore, communist morality serves the struggle to strengthen the comradely unity and cooperation among members of society on the basis of the principles of collectivism, to protect their lives and property, and to establish beautiful life habits.

The demand for voluntarily observing the norms of communist morality involves the aspirations of members of society for leading an independent and creative life. The important characteristic of communist morality as a norm is that it is in the interests of the working people and is voluntarily observed.

Of course, in communist society the old and backward ideology and morality vanish, the civilization and moral ideals of human beings are realized completely, and communist ideology and morality regulate the acts and lives of men.

However, it takes a long period of time and requires a protracted struggle for communist morality to govern the whole society. Therefore, the socialist working people should renounce the old morality and life habits and should constantly carry out the struggle to possess the new communist morality and norms. It is a rewarding work to glorify the socialist system of our country for all working people and juveniles in our country to observe communist morality voluntarily.

The superiority of the socialist system finds expression not only in the political and economic systems but also in the people's lofty spiritual world and their revolutionary life habits. The sound and civilized moral state and the cultural life habit prevailing in our society today reflect precisely the infinite happiness and joy of our people, who are leading their rewarding lives as the masters of the state and society.

When all members of society lead their moral lives in conformity with communist demands, the political and moral superiority of our society will be further demonstrated and the socialist system will be constantly consolidated and developed.

Our country is known to the world as a country of courteous people in the East. It is the traditional morality and beautiful custom of our people to strictly observe decorum and morality and to love and treasure justice and truth. Such beautiful morality and customs are fully flowering in the era of the Workers' Party today. Friends from foreign countries who visit our country witness the genuine superiority of the socialist system through our people's beautiful spiritual and moral traits and their orderly and cultural life habits.

We should further demonstrate the dignity and honor of our country by firmly establishing communist morality and life habits throughout society.

What is more important in keeping communist morality is to deeply cherish revolutionary comradeship and communist obligation and to highly demonstrate them. Revolutionary comradeship and communist obligation are precisely the important moral traits that communists should maintain. Highly demonstrating revolutionary comradeship and communist obligation is an important condition that can make the whole society seethe with a revolutionary life style, beautiful morality and customs.

If comradely relationship and relations of communist obligation are firmly established among people, not only can lofty morality and beautiful customs in which the working people respect and help each other be highly demonstrated, but also communist morality and norms based on the principles of collectivism can be more properly observed. We should concentrate major efforts on letting the working people voluntarily observe communist morality on the basis of their comradely love and obligation. By so doing, we can further enhance the sense of morality among the working people and let the whole society seethe with communist morality and customs.

What is also important in communist morality is to properly abide by public morality and social order. Properly abiding by public morality and social order is the moral duty of the socialist working people. In public sites, many people gather and have contact with each other, and much public property belonging to the state and society are massively utilized. Therefore, only by properly abiding by morality and order in public sites can the working people establish a lofty social order, and in which they can mutually respect and help each other.

Public facilities, buildings, and other public installations are creative structures built by the people with their efforts and sweat. They are also the precious assets of the country that should be utilized by the people generation after generation. However many creative structures may be built, if public property is handled carelessly without abiding by public order, these creative assets of the country cannot be properly and correctly utilized for the people.

Only when we deeply recognize the fact that public facilities and means are public assets for the people's happy lives can they properly abide by public morality and social order.

When the working people properly abide by the established norms of action, public order in their lives, cultural and moral norms and a sound and noble habit for social life which accords with the demands of a socialist life style can be more firmly established in our society.

In particular, we should choose good traditional customs and observe them. In this, we should make all possible efforts to rectify these good traditional customs in conformity with the demands of reality and the socialist life style.

Properly observing popular decorum is a loft moral trait of communists. Decorum is an important factor in human relations and particularly in achieving and consolidating comradely unity among the working people. Those who observe decorum are those who have good personalities. Those who respect others are respected by others. The noble decorum among people creates a beautiful human relationship among them. It is important to respect others when exchanging greetings with them and to act in a humble manner when contacting others.

The work of establishing communist moral habits requires a steady and protracted struggle. There are the moral remains of the old society in socialist society, a transitional society. Such moral remains of the old society cannot be compatible with communist morality. To demonstrate communist morality and customs, all working people and juveniles should voluntarily observe communist moral norms and should become indoctrinators of the moral life.

Communist morality is not a morality for one or two persons but a morality for the masses of people. When all people join the struggle to create a beautiful moral life with the attitude befitting masters, a turn is effected in the overall moral traits of society. Therefore, all people should willingly make efforts to create a genuine moral life and should vigorously struggle against the old and backward morality and life habits.

The problem of properly observing the norms and regulations of morality cannot be resolved through one or two indoctrination activities. In other words, we cannot achieve success in establishing communist morality and life habits without constant indoctrination activities and ideological struggle.

It is important to strengthen moral indoctrination activities among juveniles in particular. Moral awareness begins to develop from childhood and is firmly formed and developed in the stage of school education. Therefore, homes, schools, and society should organize and conduct the moral indoctrination work for young men from childhood.

In this, it is important to indoctrinate young people and juveniles so as to let them respect and treasure the norms of moral obligation and conscience. Morality is the norm of conduct which can be observed only by conscience and awareness. Therefore, without respecting and treasuring moral conscience we cannot think of the observance of moral norms.

The sense of moral duty and conscience make ones' acts not only become moral acts corresponding with the aspirations and demands of society but also makes one feel shameful about and have hatred against immoral acts. Only when we lead new young generations so that they can possess a sound sense of morality from their childhood can our society seethe with the lofty communist moral habits. Our people are people who have a strong revolutionary spirit. They also have a strong sense of morality. All party members and the working people should possess the lofty communist morality with high awareness and should vigorously carry out the struggle to establish revolutionary life habit.

NODONG SINMUN ON MOBILIZATION OF INNER RESERVES

SK240350 Pyongyang Domestic service in Korean 2123 GMT 20 Nov 85

[NODONG SINMUN 21 November editorial: "Let Us Actively Mobilize Inner Reserves"]

[Text] Only a few days remain before the end of this significant year. To overfulfill this year's planned tasks during this period, all domains and all units of the national economy should actively mobilize and utilize the existing production potentials and foundation by more highly demonstrating the spirit of self-reliance. The overfulfillment of this year's plans is of great significance in advancing socialist construction and in promoting the people's standard of living.

We have already built numerous modern plants and enterprises and great monumental creations through the struggle to glorify the 40th anniversaries of the nation's liberations and the party's founding. Today the internal structure of the national economy has been perfected more harmoniously and technical conditions have been realized to epochally increase production and improve the quality of products. The gist of the question lies in how the guidance functionaries and production workers struggle. If all functionaries and workers persistently struggle by mobilizing inner reserves with the spirit of self-reliance, this year's militant tasks can be attained with no problems.

Upholding the party's militant appeal for increasing the production of steel and iron, the Kim Chaek Iron Complex and the Hwanghae Iron Complex are doing well. In the mining industrial sector, they drastically increased the production of coal and ore by properly utilizing the existing economic foundation. This serves as a model for all domains and units of the national economy to further advance production and construction. This also makes the people feel confident that if they persistently struggle by depending on their own strength, they can overfulfill this year's plans. All plants and enterprises should, without fail, overfulfill this year's economic plans in kind and by index by correctly mobilizing and utilizing inner reserves on the basis of the existing foundation of production.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: We should arm ourselves with the invincible revolutionary spirit to create what is not existing, to find more of what is in short supply, to learn what we do not know through study and research, and to courageously and fearlessly overcome all difficulties and trials.

Plants and enterprises should increase production to the maximum with existing facilities, existing material, and existing manpower. The spirit of self-reliance is the spirit of struggle to achieve revolutionary tasks with one's own strength without fail by creating what is not existing and discovering more of what is in short supply. It is not the work style of revolutionaries to ask for help from a higher unit without striving to resolve one's own problems.

At a time when all sectors and units are carrying out a keen struggle for production, increasing production with existing facilities, material, and manpower is a key to fulfilling this year's plans. Plants and enterprises should operate the existing facilities at full capacity by discovering more reserves of material and raw material.

For this, we should economize on material and increase production to the maximum. We should also properly carry out the work of replacing scarce and expensive raw material with inexpensive and common raw material. We should not discard even a small item, but rather effectively use it for production and construction, and should produce more and better products by using innovative technology and promoting labor productivity, as well as by using less material.

At the same time, we should organize production and labor power more effectively and promote the efficiency of production and business management to the maximum by rationalizing the technical aspects of the production process. In the rural economic sector, farms should timely complete the threshing with their own efforts and technical means.

The question of producing steel materials, one of the main targets in fulfilling the production and export plan for this year, has been successfully resolved because we properly utilized the existing foundation for production of iron in accordance with the chuche-type iron production method.

The committees concerned should substantively carry out organizational work and work to increase the production of iron and steel by depending on the fuel of our nation. The pertinent sectors and units should supply raw material and material to iron and steel plants in a timely manner and should give precedence to supplying them with the required facilities. The iron and steel plants should decisively lower the level of fuel and material consumption, including coal consumption, by utilizing the existing technical means and methods to the maximum, and should carry out the work of consolidating the foundation for producing iron and steel.

Priority should be given to transportation in carrying out economic tasks using the existing economic foundation. Today, the question of whether or not we can attain this year's plans depends greatly on how we ensure transportation. In the railway transportation sector, we should increase the usage rate for existing locomotives and freight cars, reducing their idle time, and carry out the work of organizing operations more rationally. Thus, we should transport cargo to the sites of socialist construction in a timely manner. At the same time, we should thoroughly carry out repair and maintenance work for freight cars and railroad lines and strive to transport more cargo. Plants and enterprises should decisively reduce the idle time of freight cars and protect and manage them. Thus, they should actively support the railway transportation sector.

Party organizations are properly carrying out guidance work for economic tasks and functionaries are vigorously struggling with the spirit of self-reliance in the units that are overfulfilling the goals of the national economy. Party organizations should actively lead functionaries and workers so that they fulfill the assigned tasks with their own strength without fail. Party functionaries should go down to mining pits, farms, and logging areas and inspire the party members and workers to carry out the planned tasks every day through their own active struggle.

Economic guidance functionaries should always strive to mobilize inner reserves to the maximum in fulfilling the yearly plans in their respective sectors and units, and to discover impending problems. They should resolve such problems by seeking proper measures and methods to resolve them.

Thus, when all functionaries, party members, and workers carry out their work with the spirit of self-reliance, this year's plans will be carried out successfully, no matter how gigantic they may be, and greater advance will be effected in the development of our national economy.

KIM YONG-NAM MAKES STOP OVER IN BEIJING

SK290041 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and his entourage arrived in China on their way to Pakistan, Singapore, and Malaysia. They arrived in Beijing on 26 November by plane. They were met at the airport by Liu Shuqing, vice minister of the Chinese Foreign Ministry; functionaries concerned; Sin In-ha, ambassador of our country to China; and embassy staff members.

Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam met with Wu Xueqian, state councillor and foreign minister, at the Daiyutai Guest House in Beijing the same evening. At the meeting, a conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere.

The Chinese state councillor and foreign minister arranged a banquet for the vice premier and foreign minister of our country and his entourage. The banquet was attended by Liu Shuqing, vice minister of the Chinese Foreign Ministry; (Choe Hae-won), assistant to the foreign minister; Chinese ambassador to our country; and functionaries concerned. Sin In-ha, ambassador of our country to China, and embassy staff members were invited to the banquet.

At the banquet, State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam spoke. The banquet participants toasted to a long life and good health of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to a long life and good health of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, and to the long life and good health of esteemed Comrades Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, and Li Xiannian. The banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

The foreign minister and his entourage left Beijing on 27 November.

KIM IL-SONG EXPRESSES SOLIDARITY WITH PLO STRUGGLE

SK290021 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1526 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] Pyongyang November 28 (KCNA) -- President Kim Il-song on November 28 sent a message of solidarity to Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and commander-in-chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Palestine, on the "Day of World Solidarity With the Palestinian People".

In his message President Kim Il-song notes that the Palestinian Arab people are persistently and vigorously waging an indomitable struggle for national liberation even under difficult conditions caused by the despicable and vicious manoeuvres ceaselessly perpetrated by the U.S. imperialists and the Zionists to stamp out the Palestinian revolutionary cause. He says:

The just cause of the Palestinian people enjoys the ever increasing support and encouragement of the progressive people of the world and the Palestinian revolution will certainly emerge victorious. The Korean people will in the future, too, as in the past, express firm support to and solidarity with the determined struggle of the Palestinian people to restore legitimate national rights including the rights to return to their homeland, to self-determination and build an independent state in their homeland.

I take this opportunity to sincerely wish the Palestine Liberation Organisation and the Palestinian people greater progress in their sacred struggle for sovereignty and independence.

CLANDESTINE CONDEMNS SOUTH'S 'SPLITTIST' DIPLOMACY

SK281205 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 25 Nov 85

[Roundtable talk among station announcer Sin Chi-yon and Commentators Madam Yun Chong-won and Ko Hui-chol, from the Feature Program Segment: "We oppose the Chon Tu-hwan clique's National Splittist Maneuvers"]

[Text] [Sin Chi-yon] How are you, everyone? As has been repeatedly reported by the voice of National Salvation, many foreign delegates walked out from the meeting hall while No Sin-yong was making a speech at the United Nations, thereby shocking the people greatly. It is the first such event in the 40-year history of the United Nations. Furthermore, this event clearly reflected international society's rejection of the deceitful reunification line -- the two Korea's policy -- pursued by the South Korean regime, thus giving a serious blow to the Chon Tu-hwan regime.

Because of this, the Chon Tu-hwan regime is attempting to reshuffle diplomatic officials overseas, calling them to account, and to hand down directives concerning emergency countermeasures. We feel that such a situation is the natural result of the criminal two Koreas line. Will you tell us about the nature of the maneuvers for permanent division perpetrated by the Chon Tu-hwan ring in the international arena?

[Ko Hui-chol] As you know, the Chon Tu-hwan ring's diplomatic strategy concerning the issue of the Korean peninsula is based on the two Koreas line of the United States.

One of the important contents of the Chon-Tu-hwan ring's diplomatic strategy is to destroy the North's superiority in diplomatic confrontation between the North and the South on the Korean peninsula by damaging the North's external dignity and by weakening its international position and influence. As for the so-called reunification diplomacy carried out by the Chon Tu-hwan ring, the line of perpetuating the division constitutes its important strategic target.

In order to attain this target, the Chon Tu-hwan regime ran amok with diplomacy for division, disguising it as reunification, from the first day of its power. The nature and technique of its diplomacy can be characterized by the fact, first, that it is maneuvering to shift the responsibility for the aggravation of tension on the Korean peninsula onto the North. Second, it is viciously slandering the reasonable and realistic reunification line of the North, soliciting support for its deceitful reunification line. Third, it is perpetrating various political smears to diplomatically isolate the North in the international arena.

In a speech at the United Nations, No Sin-yong babbled again about the stereotyped southward invasion by the North and opposed the proposals for founding a confederal state and tripartite talks. He put forth a plan for perpetuating the division called the simultaneous entry of the North and the South into the United Nations, and solicited support for the plan.

He attempted to slander the North's efforts for reunification by raving even about the Rangoon incident, which was fabricated by the South Korean authorities. All this reflected the technique and characteristics of the diplomacy for division pursued by the Chon Tu-hwan regime. This also clearly showed the nature of its maneuvers for permanent division carried out in the international arena.

[Madam Yun Chong-won] I agree with you. The Chon Tu-hwan ring assumes the realization of the simultaneous entry into the United Nations and North-South cross-recognition as most important diplomatic targets to attain in the 1980's. As everyone knows, simultaneous entry into the United Nations and North-South cross-recognition were the line for permanent division advocated by the United States in the early 1970's, when it openly advocated the two Koreas policy.

The plan of simultaneous entry into the United Nations and the two Koreas plot by the United States were made public in the report of [name indistinct] who proposed a plan for North-South simultaneous entry into the United Nations in the U.S. Congress in April 1971.

The theory of North-South cross-recognition, which is closely related with the simultaneous entry, was put forth by Rogers, then U.S. secretary of state, in 1973. The so-called 23 June special statement published by the Pak regime assumed the maneuvers for perpetuating the division as diplomatic policy on the basis of the simultaneous entry into the United Nations. This statement also was prepared in accordance with the U.S. script. However, its maneuvers for permanent division of the nation have been rejected strongly at home and abroad.

Thus, the United States had Pak Chong-hui put forth the plan of simultaneous entry into the United Nations. At the 28th UN General Assembly in 1973, they instigated their allies and followers to deal with the plan of North-South simultaneous entry into the United Nations. However, this plan was checked and frustrated by socialist nations and nonaligned countries opposed to the plan.

At the 30th UN General Assembly in 1975, they put forward a plan of unilateral entry of South Korea. However, even the presentation of this plan was rejected by the UN Security Council. We can view the recent walk-out of the delegates at the United Nations as rejection of this plan and [words indistinct].

[Sin] Today, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is strengthening northward aggressive war preparations and anticommunist confrontation maneuvers while running amok with the simultaneous entry into the United Nations and the North-South cross-recognition. Please tell us about the aims of these maneuvers.

[Ko] The Chon Tu-hwan ring is trying to divert elsewhere the domestic and foreign attention directed to its frantic armed northward aggressive war preparations and to its anticommunist confrontation maneuvers. It is maneuvering to take the so-called initiative in the reunification issue, which is a target of policies in the 1980's. It is also attempting to create favorable international circumstances for fabricating two Koreas by realizing the holding of the 1986 Asian Games and 1988 Seoul Olympics at any rate and dragging in more socialist nations and nonaligned countries.

[Sin] What issues do you think we should pay attention to with regard to the recent moves of the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan ring to realize simultaneous entry into the United Nations and North-South cross-recognition?

[Yun] What is worth our attention is the fact that the U.S. and Japanese authorities, the masters of the Chon Tu-hwan ring, came to the front and are loudly raving about entry into the United Nations and cross-recognition. We can say that this is part of the double-dealing policy of the Reagan regime, which is attempting to cunningly combine its strategy toward the Korean peninsula, designed to legalize the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist regime, which was established illegally, and to make our nation's division a fait accompli, with the reckless cold war policy and with the policy of peace and easing of tensions.

Another point worthy of our attention is the fact that the Chon Tu-hwan ring is strengthening its maneuvers to expand the external foundation to win support for the issues of simultaneous entry into the United Nations and North-South cross-recognition.

Taking as its focal point for this year's diplomatic activities the ensurance of diplomatic superiority over the North by [words indistinct] and creation of international conditions to realize entry into the United Nations and North-South cross-recognition, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is maneuvering to strengthen solidarity with its allies and practical cooperation with nonaligned countries and to improve the relations with the nations in the communist bloc, stressing so-called all-out diplomacy and advancing diplomacy.

[Ko] Actually, they have carried out all-out and positive diplomacy. The Chon Tu-hwan ring has not only strengthened the existing friendly relations with its allies, including the U.S. bosses, but has also concentrated major efforts on expanding and strengthening relations with the nonaligned countries and Third World countries in particular.

In particular, stressing that it is necessary to establish diplomatic relations with the nonaligned countries and particularly with those countries that have diplomatic relations with the North, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has concentrated major efforts on improving relations with those countries in the Middle East and Africa that have no diplomatic relations with South Korea.

Knowing that without having diplomatic relations with these countries, the problems of winning diplomatic superiority over the North, entering the United Nations, and joining the Nonaligned Movement cannot be resolved, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has actively attempted to win support from these countries not only through the expansion of economic and technological cooperation and aid to these countries, but also through invitation and visit diplomacy.

To this end, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has employed all possible means and methods. This year alone, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has carried out so-called bribe diplomacy and kisaeng diplomacy, squandering the blood taxes collected from the people.

[Yun] In addition, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has stopped at nothing to improve relations with the socialist countries, with the aim of improving relations with the communist bloc. In particular, it has further strengthened the maneuvers to approach the Soviet Union and China in a bid to arrange an international environment favorable for the creation of two Koreas. In other words, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has attempted to legalize its two Koreas policy internationally by winning recognition, from these countries, of its existence, and by realizing cross-recognition and entry into the United Nations.

[Ko] That is right. The Chon Tu-hwan ring has also staged an active diplomatic offensive to successfully realize the holding of the Asian Games in 1986 and the Olympics in 1988, regarding these international sports events as an opportune time for creating two Koreas. Lurking in this is, precisely, a sinister scheme to make two Koreas an established fact by dragging as many countries as possible in to Seoul and by winning recognition from these countries.

[Yun] As we know well, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has also held many international functions and meetings in Seoul by dragging in to Seoul not only capitalist countries, but also Third World countries and even socialist countries in a bid to win recognition of the present military fascist regime, to upgrade its image in international society, and, thus, to create an international environment and situation favorable for the creation of two Koreas.

[Sin] As we have discussed thus far, the schemes of the U.S. and Japanese ruling circles and the South Korean rulers will continue in the future, too, including the heinous maneuvers to realize entry of South Korea into the United Nations and cross-recognition of the North and South in a bid to perpetuate the present state of division and to create two Koreas. However, we are sure that such antipopular maneuvers will not win support from anyone and will not escape self-destruction. Thank you.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY TO RESPOND TO NORTH'S LETTER

SK280955 Seoul YONHAP in English 0940 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] Seoul, Nov 28 (OANA-YONHAP) -- The South Korean National Assembly reiterated Thursday that it would inform its North Korean counterpart of the date for holding another preliminary contact for an inter-Korean parliamentary conference after its current regular session ends next month.

In a letter to Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the standing committee of North Korea's Supreme People's Assembly, Yi Chae-hyong, speaker of the South Korean National Assembly, said the date for the third preliminary meeting will be offered after the present regular assembly sitting ends on Dec. 18.

Yi was responding to Pyongyang's proposal on Nov. 18 that the preliminary contact be held in November. He reminded in the letter that his assembly told Chon Kum-chol, chief North Korean delegate to the preliminary talks, to that effect.

In a telephone message to Chon on Oct. 30, the Assembly said since it has been in regular session from Sept. 20 to Dec. 18 to discuss the national budget and other important bills, the timing makes it impossible for members to attend the meeting as proposed by the North.

The preliminary meeting, first held in July, is aimed at arranging a formal parliamentary conference between Seoul and Pyongyang to help ease tension on the Korean peninsula.

FOREIGN MINISTRY REJECTS NORTH'S AIR LINK PROPOSAL

SK291046 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 1000 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] In connection with the foreign press report that North Korea has recently proposed to the International Civil Aviation Administration to open airline service between Tokyo and Beijing via Pyongyang, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has said that it is too early to discuss such a proposal given the present situation on the Korean peninsula.

A foreign ministry official said the question of opening airline service between Tokyo and Beijing via Pyongyang can be considered positively from a long-range point of view. However, opening the single airline link Tokyo-Pyongyang-Beijing cannot be considered.

TIMES: SECURITY AROUND SNU ARMORY TIGHTENED

SK290027 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 29 Nov 85 p 8

[Text] Seoul National University has decided to tighten security in and around its armory against possible attack by radical students. Shocked by a recent series of increasingly violent student political activist acts in which government offices and U.S. related facilities have been seized, faculty members with portfolio huddled together and decided who among them should take responsibility for guarding the armory. A sizable number of weapons are kept at the armory. They are for on-campus military drills as part of curricula.

Meanwhile, officials at the SNU said that all of the weapons are kept with firing pins removed. Therefore, the weapons could not be put to use, even if they got into the hands of fanatic students, they said.

Meanwhile, prosecution authorities earlier said that some radical students had attempted to attack the armory at Choson University in Kwangju, Chollanamdo, to stage another "Kwangju" incident.

STUDENT ATTEMPT TO SEIZE DJP CHAPTER FOILED

SK280101 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 28 Nov 85 p 8

[Text] About 150 Sogang University students attempted to seize the Kangso chapter of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) around 5 p.m. Tuesday, but they were stopped by security guards.

At about the same time, an estimated 100 Korea University students attacked a labor liaison office at Chongno 3-ga, hurling stones and Molotov cocktails. Four windows of the labor office housed on the fourth floor of a building were smashed.

Police said yesterday that the Sogang students started to gather at a bus stop near the DJP chapter located at Hwangok-dong in western Seoul and a nearby Hwangok market before they charged toward the chapter building. The students hurled Molotov cocktails and stones toward about 30 riot policemen poised in front of the building. The students claimed they are members of a committee designed to topple the "dictatorship." Police led away eight of the demonstrating students.

Meanwhile, the Korea University students started to hurl stones and molotov cocktails at the labor office building when two other Korea University students began to throw down antigovernment leaflets from the rooftop of the seven-story Songsim Building located next to the labor office building.

Police confiscated two placards and one bag containing stones and 13 molotov cocktails.

LEFTIST TENDENCY AMONG STUDENTS VIEWED

SK290029 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 29 Nov 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Left-leaning students"]

[Text] In both sloganeering and techniques of combat our student activism of late has taken on an increasingly leftist and antiliberal tendency as if to confirm our long-held suspicion and misgivings. This totally belies the toleration of our society that has rested on the fond hope that their movement has been purely motivated by democratic aspirations and youthful idealism.

There are good reasons to underscore the findings of what seems to be a definitive analysis of recent student demonstrations and riots which turned into violent and destructive political struggles for the cause of antiliberal and leftist ideologies. The analysis made and published by government authorities confirms the fearful proposition that those radical students aim at overthrowing the liberal and legitimate government and establishing a proletarian regime.

They are inspired by socialist and communist ideas similar to the new left or neo-Marxist schools of thought in the West and the Third World. Thus, student activ. here has long since gone overboard. It no longer demands greater liberalization and reform of the existing system but seeks to subvert it by all means.

The style of performance on the part of these leftist radicals is reminiscent of the notorious tactics formerly used by the Red Army of Japan which was ready to use molotov cocktails, steel pipes, bricks and oiled cotton bars to attack and burn public buildings and officials.

It was made clear by the official analysis of the recent student movement that the student radicals are against the capitalist market economy of this country and the existing constitution. They are out to abolish these institutions and substitute socialism for them by revolutionary means. The nation cannot afford to condone the seditious tendency of some students that gravely jeopardizes the values and goals of freedom and democracy for which it fought a bloody fratricidal war and is still striving hard at all costs.

The time has passed when we deplore and stand idly by the "naivete and gullibility" of some misguided young minds. Stern action must be taken to keep those dangerous elements from further contaminating their fellow students and threatening the security of a country committed to the defense of liberal institutions against the peril of totalitarian communism.

STUDENTS PROTEST TEACHER EMPLOYMENT POLICY

SK280055 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 Nov 85 p 8

[Text] About 500 teachers college students from 15 different universities in Seoul and Kyonggi-do yesterday staged violent demonstrations at Songgyungwan University in protest over the government teacher employment policy.

The students chanted antigovernment slogans while demanding the resignation of the education minister for failure to help private teachers college graduates find jobs.

Following an on-campus rally, the protesters attempted to take to the street and battled for hours with riot police by hurling stones and firebomb bottles. They demanded the release of arrested students and revision of what they called "fascist constitution," in addition to the issue concerning the problem of teacher employment. Some of the students including representatives of the 15 teacher training institutions, entered into an overnight sit-in around 5 p.m. at the library.

At Seoul National University about 500 students held a meeting to demand the release of arrested students and the abolition of the current constitution. Demonstrations took place also at Ewha Woman's University, Sogang and Tongguk Universities.

DISSIDENT GROUP ON IMPLICATION OF COUP RUMOR

SK280107 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 Nov 85 p 8

[Text] The dissident "Democratic Constitution Research Institute" yesterday denied its implication in the spreading of rumors about false coup fabrication. The prosecution announced Tuesday that five members of the body are blamed for spreading rumors on a U.S.-backed coup attempt fabricated by a retired Army captain and his two colleagues, who were put under arrest. The prosecution withheld legal action against the DCRI members, as they, the prosecution said, showed repentance. In a statement, the dissident group said that Ko Chae-sok, who the prosecution said was implicated in the case, had been dismissed in July.

DEFENSE MINISTER ON DIVERSIFYING WEAPON SOURCES

SK280050 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 28 Nov 85 pp 1, 2

[Text] Minister of National Defense Yun Song-min said yesterday that the government plans to diversify import markets of weapons.

Yun said that the government is consulting with two firms in Washington, D.C. to work out a plan to grow out of its sole dependence on the United States for military purchases.

The minister was responding to lawmakers' questions at the National Assembly Defense Committee. A weapon acquisition council is comparing prices and performances of foreign weapons, Yun said. He said that Great Britain and France might be additional import markets of weapons. The minister added that conditions for U.S. foreign military sales loans for Korea have been improved.

The original conditions were that the loans should be paid back in seven years after a grace period of five years, he said. The changed conditions call for the payment of the loans in 20 years after a moratorium of 10 years, he said.

The Defense Committee, in the meantime, approved the proposed amendments to the Military Personnel Management Law as initiated by the government. The amendments are designed to extend the term of the chiefs of staff of the three armed services from the present two years to three years. They would also clear the way for reappointment of the chiefs of staff in time of war or emergency or when it is necessary for national defense.

Meanwhile, lawmakers of rival parties urged the government to outgrow its total reliance on the United States for military sales and diversify sources of weapon imports. They asserted that the United States does not give a preferential treatment to Korea, one of its allies, in military cooperation.

Rep. Kim Yong-chae of the Korea National Party said that the United States hesitates to transfer sophisticated technology needed to develop the nation's defense industry. The U.S. government, Kim said, forbids Korea to export its weapons to third countries.

Conditions for the American loans to Korea for military sales are bad because they are short-term loans that call for a 14 percent interest a year, he said. The KNP lawmaker also asked the government to present a blueprint for realizing national defense selfreliance. The minor opposition legislator demanded to know to what extent Korea can exercise operational power during emergencies. He pointed out that the U.S. side monopolizes operational power in the Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command. He asked the government what measures it has in mind to claim even part of the power.

Rep. Yi Chong-yul of the Democratic Justice Party demanded that the government diversify import markets of weapons to make military purchases from Great Britain and France. Yi claimed that the government could use the diversification of weapon import markets as a leverage for trade negotiations with the United States.

Egypt pays only 4-5 percent for its military sales from the United States, while the nation pays much higher, the ruling lawmaker said. [as published]

Rep. Kim Hyon-kyu of the New Korea Democratic Party insisted that the nation should explore weapons export markets to promote defense industry. Kim called for the government to exert diplomatic efforts to find outlets for its weapons. The Defense Committee was one of the nine standing Assembly committees that convened to deliberate bills and hear briefings from pertinent ministries on policy programs for 1986.

NKDP BOYCOTT'S ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE SESSIONS

SK280946 Seoul YONHAP in English 0934 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] Seoul, Nov 28 (YONHAP) -- The Korean National Assembly failed to return to operations Thursday because the opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) boycotted sessions of the Steering Committee, Budget Settlement Committee and a number of standing committees.

The NKDP's boycott was based on its demand that the ruling Democratic Justice party (DJP) apologize for Rep. Chong Tong-sung's denunciation of opposition leaders Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam during a Steering Committee session early Thursday morning.

The ruling and opposition parties engaged in a bitter debate on the establishment of a special National Assembly committee for the revision of the constitution.

The revision has been a persistent demand of the opposition parties but the government and the DJP have maintained their position that the existing constitution should be kept intact.

The DJP plans to hold the Finance Committee session on Thursday with the participation of only DJP members "in order to handle urgent bills" related to the budget bill, unless the NKDP agrees to attend the session, DJP sources said.

Kim Chong-ho, chairman of the ad hoc budget committee, said that the formation of a subcommittee that would be in charge of calculating the budget bill cannot be postponed any longer because the budget bill should pass the committee on Friday.

He said that the Budget Committee will set up a 13-member subcommittee, comprising seven lawmakers from DJP, five from the NKDP and one from the minor opposition Korea National Party (KNP). It will begin the calculation Thursday evening, whether or not the NKDP participates, he said.

The assembly's legal deadline for passing the budget bill is Dec. 2.

REVIEW OF TRADE STRATEGY WITH U.S. RECOMMENDED

SK290326 Seoul YONHAP in English 0315 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 29 (OANA-YONHAP) -- To cope with the mounting U.S. pressure on South Korea to open up its markets, the Korean Government needs to fundamentally review its diplomatic trade strategy with the United States, the Korea Institute for Economics and Technology (KIET) said Friday.

In a report on changing international trade and negotiation strategies, the institute said that the Korean Government should reexamine and correct its attitude toward trade negotiations with the United States, in order to reduce the rising U.S. Korean trade friction through compromise.

Considering the fact that Korea is included twice on the list of countries subject to section 301 of the U.S. trade and tariff act, the United States may feel that it can easily obtain economic results from Korea through pressure, according to the report.

Under section 301, the United States is stepping up pressure on Korea to open its fire and life insurance markets, and to protect U.S. intellectual property rights, including copyrights and material patents.

The list of areas that the U.S. Government wants Korea to liberalize includes movies, tourism, advertising, civil engineering, transportation, rent-a-car services, attorney services, lease services, cigarettes, oranges, auto parts, small computers, sound amplifiers and soybeans.

In response to U. S. pressure, it would be sufficient, in principle, for Korea to comply with some reasonable U. S. pressure on Korea to open its markets, as it implements its import liberalization plan on schedule, the KIET report said.

The Korean Government's efforts to deal with the trade friction between Seoul and Washington should be based on a new round of multilateral trade liberalization negotiations at the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the KIET asserted in the report. If Korea is forced to open some markets to the United States, it should stipulate that negotiations between the two nations be made when and if the new round is concluded, according to the report.

The GATT, an international trade organization, Thursday agreed unanimously in Geneva to prepare a new round of global talks to stem protectionism, paving the way for negotiations next year. In the new round, the Korean Government should give priority to the abolishment of non-tariff barriers, the report recommended.

TRADE POLICY OF COUNTERING PROTECTIONISM URGED

SK290310 Seoul YONHAP in English 0218 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 29 (OANA-YONHAP) -- The Korean Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KCCI) Friday suggested that the nation's trade policy for next year be directed toward effectively countering new protectionist trends.

In a series of suggestions for 1986 external trade policies, the KCCI warned that the international trade climate will worsen next year, due primarily to growing protectionism in the United States and other advanced countries. Therefore, Korea's trade policies for next year should be emphasize ways to cope with neo-protectionism, according to the KCCI report. An international trade coordinating organization must be set up to voluntarily regulate exports and to prevent foreign firms from filing anti-dumping suits, the report said.

In view of the growing pressure from abroad, policies aimed at opening domestic markets more widely and reducing tariff rates on imported goods must be pursued next year, according to the KCCI report. Regarding the promotion of exports, the KCCI recommended that Korean companies redouble their efforts to sharpen their competitive edge on international markets and to diversify overseas export markets, and that both governmental and private sectors enhance their trade diplomacy. The KCCI also called for the establishment of an export monitoring system to effectively manage information about overseas market trends and to respond rapidly to changes in the global trade climate.

Korea's investment climate should also be improved in order to attract as many foreign direct and indirect investments as possible, according to the KCCI report. Because the government is expected to continuously pursue market-opening policies, an institutional device must be invented to systematically monitor dumping, the sale of substandard goods and other unfair trade practices, the report said. Korea should make efforts to import as many goods as possible from countries other than the United States and Japan, in order to reduce its heavy dependence on them for imports.

Other KCCI suggestions for the promotion of exports included the expansion of export support loans and underwritings of export insurance, the elimination of unnecessary inspections of export goods and the reduction of red tape impeding the opening of standby export credits.

EDITORIAL VIEWS IMPACT OF NORTH-SOUTH DIALOGUE

SK280359 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 28 Nov 85 p 2

[Editorial: "The Post-Geneva Korean Peninsula -- an Independent North-South Dialogue Becomes All the More Necessary"]

[Text] Wolfowitz, U.S. assistant secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, briefed the government on the issues discussed at the U.S.-Soviet summit meeting held in Geneva, and left Seoul after holding a press conference. At this point we ought to recapitulate on the issue of establishing peace on the Korean peninsula.

Viewing the situation on the Korean peninsula based on Wolfowitz' remarks as reported in the newspapers, we do not see particularly encouraging prospects. It has been revealed that although both the United States and the Soviet Union support the North-South dialogue for the solution of problems on the Korean peninsula, they hold different views as to how to push ahead with it. It has been reported that when U.S. Secretary of State Shultz proposed to Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze simultaneous entry to the United Nations of North and South Korea as a method for bringing about peace on the Korean peninsula, the Soviet side opposed it on the grounds that simultaneous UN entry would perpetuate division of the Korean peninsula. This is an exact repetition of North Korea's assertions.

U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Wolfowitz said that what really constitutes the perpetual division on the Korean peninsula is the fact that North Korea is unwilling to give up its intentions of settling the question of the Korean peninsula by force of arms. North and South Korea confront each other in heightened tension because North Korea is looking for an opportunity to invade the South. Then he added that accepting the political reality of a divided Korean peninsula is the way to the settlement of peace and reunification.

It has also been reported that in the talks between Shultz and Shevardnadze, discussions were held on some methods relating to accepting the legitimacy of the North and South Korean governments and building trust. Acknowledging the legitimacy of the North and South Korean governments seems to refer to so-called cross-recognition, and we wonder in what depth they discussed this.

Despite the obvious difference in opinions between the United States and the Soviet Union in discussing the issue of settling peace on the Korean peninsula, we would stress again the fact that the impact of the Reagan-Gorbachev talks on the Korean peninsula is far from small and is very significant.

The Geneva joint statement make it clear that "both sides acknowledge the responsibility of both the United States and the Soviet Union for maintenance of peace... and stress the importance of preventing any war, whether it be nuclear or conventional war, between the two countries." We interpret this to mean that a war on the Korean peninsula must be included in any conventional war, as stated above, and that it should be prevented.

We cannot preclude the possibility that a Gorbachev-led Soviet Union -- which has provided North Korea with such modern weapons as MIG-23 fighters -- will provoke a small-scale dispute, depending on the circumstances, although it may not want a major war on the Korean peninsula. This possibility has been significantly reduced because of the Reagan-Gorbachev Geneva summit, in which the two leaders agreed to avoid war and to continue talks and negotiations for the settlement of regional disputes in the world.

Gorbachev agreed to a general U.S.-Soviet rapprochement, although he failed to obtain concessions from Reagan on the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), in order to push ahead with Soviet domestic economic reforms.

In other words, as in the case of Deng Xiaoping of communist China, Gorbachev does not want a war on the Korean peninsula which would force the Soviet Union to confront the United States, because he wants to improve the economic strength of his country.

It has been reported that Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze will visit Pyongyang before or after his visit to Japan early next January. We note, meanwhile, that North Korea has been frequently dispatching its envoys to the Southeast Asian countries. Diplomatic activities on the Korean peninsula, and more widely, on the stage of East Asia, are becoming more active. These could be an indication of change.

In circumstances where the international environment is leading toward the alleviation of tension on the Korean peninsula -- a positive development from our view -- we regret that the North-South dialogue is not progressing in a more realistic direction, including talks between those in highest authority, for the prevention of war and the security of peace. This is why we think that the independent national dialogue between the North and South ought to lead the U.S.-Soviet dialogue.

As a result of the Geneva summit, exchanges and dialogue are destined to increase between the United States and the Soviet Union, not only a government-to-government basis but on the basis of academic, journalistic, and private circles as well. We should make every effort so that things on the Korean peninsula may be discussed more enthusiastically in the U.S.-Soviet dialogue and that such discussion may bring about results commensurate with our aspirations.

PROPOSAL TO HOST 1986 GATT CONFERENCE FORWARDED

SK280110 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 28 Nov 85 p 1

[Text] Geneva (YONHAP) -- Korea has formally proposed that it host a conference of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in Seoul next year, which the nation hopes will pave the way for the inauguration of the New Round of the GATT.

Korean chief delegate Pak Kon, now ambassador to Geneva, made the proposal during his keynote speech before the annual session of the GATT here Wednesday.

Pak said that Seoul, the venue of the 1988 Olympic Games, is fully prepared to hold the GATT meeting next September.

The new round has been GATT's most important pending issue since it was first proposed as a means of multilateral trade negotiations (MTN) to establish new international trade order during the seven Western industrial countries' summit in Williamburg, VA in May 1983.

Participating delegates showed favorable responses to the Korean proposal for the holding of the conference.

Pak said he positively supported the creation of the new round to check the current protectionist sentiment spreading around the world, adding that the proposed new round will contribute to improving the international trade situation in the foreseeable future.

Referring to the Jenkins and Thurmond bills, now brewing in U.S. Congress, the chief Korean delegate said advanced countries must take the initiative to establish free and open trade system and thereby remove textile import restrictions imposed on developing countries.

MPRP ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON GENEVA SUMMIT

OW262337 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1729 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, November 26 (MONTSAME) -- The Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party has issued today a communique on the outcome of the meeting of CPSU CC General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev and U.S. President R. Reagan in Geneva. It says:

In his speech at the sitting of the MPRP CC Politbureau on 26 November 1985, general secretary of the MPRP CC, chairman of the Presidium of the MPR Great People's Hural Jambyn Batmonh has highly assessed the outcomes of the meeting between CPSU CC General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev and U.S. President R. Reagan ended the other day in Geneva. Qualifying the meeting as an event of historical significance, J. Batmonh has emphasized that the positive beginnings achieved at the Soviet-American summit talks, have been paved the way for by the constructive initiatives and practical steps of the Soviet Union and other socialist community countries aimed at staving off the nuclear war threat and improving the international climate.

Of especially important significance is the fact that the inadmissibility of letting nuclear war break out and reaching out for military superiority has been jointly confirmed at the top level. Principally important is also the agreement achieved at the summit on speeding up the talks on comprehensive consideration of the questions of nuclear and space weapons on the basis of the joint Soviet-American statement of January 8, 1985. J. Batmonh has noted further that the continuation of the Soviet-American dialogue will undoubtedly facilitate not only the improvement of bilateral relations but also the search for ways of a radical solution of the vitally important problems of strengthening peace and achieving the goals of disarmament.

The consolidation and development of the positive beginnings of Geneva necessitates persistent efforts on the part of the socialist countries and all peaceloving forces. Nations of the world have the right to expect from the USA the most responsible and fair approach and constructive steps for fulfilling the provisions of the joint Soviet-American statement. Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's activities at the talks with the U.S. President have once again tellingly demonstrated the will and firm resolve of the CPSU and the Soviet state to do everything necessary for delivering mankind from the threat of nuclear war and ensure mankind's peaceful future.

The MPRP Central Committee fully supports the evaluation and conclusions made at the Prague meeting of the top leaders of Warsaw Treaty member-states as regards the outcomes of the Soviet-American meeting and the activities of the CPSU CC General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev at it. The Mongolian People's Republic, as before, will make every effort for promoting the jointly elaborated foreign political course of the fraternal countries of socialism for the sake peace and universal security, the MPRP CC communique says.

MONTSAME COMMENTARY ON COUNTRY'S ANNIVERSARY

OW262353 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1713 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, November 26 (MONTSAME) -- A MONTSAME commentator writes: On the 26th November the Mongolian People solemnly marks the 61st anniversary of proclamation of the Mongolian People's Republic.

The Mongolian people, inspired by the liberatory ideas of the Great October Socialist Revolution, was led by the MPRP in a revolutionary struggle, and leaning on international assistance of workers and peasants of Soviet Russia, gained freedom and independence in 1921 and established people's power. In 1921-1924 the People's Government made steps to strengthen friendly relations with Soviet Russia, completely liberate the country from remnants of foreign invaders, eliminate feudal state machinery in provinces and set up people's hurals (assemblies) of workers' representatives as well as fully abolish the serfdom order. Thanks to revolutionary measures the party and government had taken at that period, to democratize the social life of the country, the basic socio-political conditions for setting up the People's Republic were created.

On November 26, 1924 the first Great People's Hural (National Assembly) proclaimed the People's Republic and adopted the first ever constitution of Mongolia. The constitution said, that entire Mongolia was proclaimed a fullfledged People's Republic in which the highest state power belonged to the working people, and all kinds of state affairs were to be dealt with the Great People's Hural and the government appointed by it.

In 1921-1940, under the leadership of the party the Mongolian people succeeded in abolishing feudal socio-economic system, ousting foreign capital, introduced and strengthened the new socialist relations in the national economy, thus laying reliable foundations for moving to socialism, bypassing the capitalist way of development. The 10th Congress of the MPRP held in 1940 noted that the MPR would firmly stand for non-capitalist way of development and the party programme put forward the task of building in Mongolia the foundations of socialism.

Thanks to the vigorous activities of the party and people's state, the decisive assistance of the Soviet Union, friendship and close cooperation with the other fraternal socialist countries, the working people of Mongolia have successfully tackled the historic task of switching over from feudalism to socialism, bypassing capitalism and by 1960' entered the new stage of development -- that of completing the building of the material and technical basis of socialism. Today, tasks of socialist industrialization are being successfully implemented and the MPR has turned from a livestock breeding into a modern agrarian-industrial country. The party programme task on making Mongolia an industrial-agrarian country is being steadily realized.

BATMONH RECEIVES LAO MILITARY DELEGATION

OWO80545 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1730 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, November 7 (MONTSAME) -- MPR Party leader and president J. Batmonh had a meeting with the military delegation from the Lao People's Democratic Republic led by LPR Politbureau member, LPDR Deputy Prime Minister and Defence Minister, Army General Khamtai Siphandon.

The Mongolian leader decorated Khamtai Siphandon with the Sukhe Bator Order and the members of his delegation with the Nayramdal (Friendship) Medal. The Lao guests are awarded for their contribution to the cause of strengthening friendship between the two peoples and Armies.

LAO HELICOPTER SAID ON ERCONNAISSANCE MISSION

BK290105 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 29 Nov 85 p 3

[Text] Nong Khai -- A Laotian military helicopter entered Thai air space on a reconnaissance mission on Wednesday, officials said yesterday. The helicopter, spotted above Sangkhom District, was thought to be tracking resistance units around Vientiane and keeping an eye on Thai forces.

Earlier this month, a Laotian MIG-21 fighter jet overflew nearby Tha Bo District, prompting Thai authorities to protest to Vientiane. According to Thai intelligence, several thousand Laotian troops are massing in the Vientian area for a march to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the communist take-over on December 2.

SUPREME COMMAND SAYS LAO BORDER SITUATION WORSENS

BK280930 Bangkok BANGKOK WOLRD in English 28 Nov 85 p 2

[Text] The situation along the Thai-Lao border during the last few weeks has deteriorated as there were occasional clashes between Thai government forces and Pathet Lao troops, according to a report from the Supreme Command. The Pathet Lao troops, supported by Vietnamese forces, intruded into Thai territory several times during the period, the report said. More Vietnamese troops have been positioned near the Thai border in Sayaboury, opposite Uttaradit Province.

Laotian spies were also sent into Thailand at Thoeng and Chiang Khong districts of Chiang Rai Province, Chiang Kham District of Phayao Province, Thung Chang District of Nan Province and also at Bua Chet sub-district of Uttaradit Province, said the report. The report also said that about 1,500 Vietnamese soldiers from Dannang had recently arrived in Champassak.

Meanwhile, the tense situation along the Thai-Kampuchean border has been escalating this month as heavy battles were reported in the area, Deputy Director of the Information of the Supreme Command Maj-Gen Sihadet Bunnak, said this morning. More heavy fighting between the Vietnamese and the resistance forces are expected as the dry season is drawing near.

SRV AMBASSADOR, DIPLOMATS BREAK TRAVEL RULE

BK290115 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 29 Nov 85 p 1

[Text] Vietnam's Ambassador and three diplomats went to Udon Thani Province without notifying the Foreign Ministry, Special Branch commander Pol Maj-Gen Kasem Saengmit said yesterday. Maj-Gen Kasem said Ambassador Tran Quang Co and his officials went to the northeastern province to attend a wedding of Vietnamese refugees on Tuesday without informing the ministry as required. They returned to Bangkok on Wednesday.

The commander said foreign envoys were required to inform the Foreign Ministry if they travel more than 40 kilometres out of Bangkok. The ministry would then inform the Interior Ministry which would ensure security for them. Maj-Gen Kasem said the regulation is necessary because the Government was responsible for the lives of foreign envoys. "The Vietnamese envoy apparently did not follow the regulation. They must have felt confident about their own security," he said.

OFFICERS VIEW INDOCHINESE MILITARY SITUATION

BK290203 Bangkok THE NATION in English 29 Nov 85 p 5

[Text] The armed forces of the three Indochinese countries have apparently strengthened cooperation in their military crackdown on Khmer resistance guerrillas in areas straddling Laos, Thailand and Kampuchea with the recent beef-up of Vietnamese forces and the visit by high-ranking military officials of the three countries to the joint tripartite command based in Laos early this month, an army spokesman said yesterday.

Army Spokesman Col Thanomaak Rotsawang told a monthly news conference that about 1,500 Vietnamese troops of the Danang-based Third Army Corp moved from the Vietnamese sea port into Champassak Province of Laos to reinforce the combined forces under the joint command based in Khong Town in the province. The Vietnamese reinforcements, renamed the 12th Vietnamese Infantry Division, established their division command at Tasen Village in Moupamok Town in Champassak which is adjacent to the northeastern border of Thailand and the northern border of Kampuchea, Col Thanomsak said.

Aside from the buildup of troops, a team of senior military leaders of the three countries also visited the joint command early this month to inspect the border situation and get a briefing on the security situation there, the spokesman said. The team's visit was also apparently aimed at polishing the operational plans for the joint command, he said.

The Thai military also detected marked increase in the Laotian-Vietnamese military activities along the entire Thai-Lao border from the North to the Northeast, Col Thanomsak said. He added that the activities included the reinforcement of weaponry and forces in the border areas of Sayaboury Province opposite the Thai province of Uttaradit, the infiltration into the Thai border areas for intelligence gathering, and the military training for the Laotian militiamen known as Kong Lon. The Thai border areas affected by the stepped-up Vietnamese-Laotian activities are Chiang Rai, Phayao, Nan, Uttaradit and so forth.

Meanwhile, Deputy Director General of the Supreme Command Maj Gen Sihadet Bunnak said at the news conference that the Vietnamese have stepped up military campaigns against Khmer resistance guerrillas over the past month as the monsoon season would be over. The Vietnamese also started employing aircraft and helicopter gunships in suppression of guerrillas activities in northern Seam Reap and the provinces west of Tonle Sap, he said. He added that he did not expect the use of air strikes over the Thai-Kampuchean frontier as the Vietnamese may otherwise risk violation of Thai airspace.

The Vietnamese also strengthened their forces and military hardwares in areas bordering Thailand, particularly in terrains infested by resistance guerrillas. The areas include the Thmar Puok District opposite Ta Phraya District of Prachinburi Province, and the Ratanamondol and Pailin districts opposite Trat and Chanthaburi provinces, according to the Supreme Command deputy spokesman. Maj Gen Sihadet also said the fighting in Ratanamondol has also increased in frequency and intensity, where Khmer Rouge guerrillas have been harassing Vietnamese position on the strategic Phnum Dong hill opposite Pong Namron District of Chanthaburi and Chamrak Village of Muang District in Trat.

Over the past month, Vietnamese troops frequently attacked Thai military positions in the neighbourhood of Chamrak Village, resulting in one Thai soldier killed and four others wounded in 11 incidents, said the deputy spokesman who added that casualties inflicted on the Vietnamese forces were not known.

Maj Gen Sihadet also predicted that the Vietnamese dry-season offensive against Khmer resistance guerrillas in the inland areas of Kampuchea would be fiercer than the previous dry-season campaigns as the resistance guerrillas had extended their subversive activities into the interior, including Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Cham, Kratie and Kampong Thom.

COUNTRIES PLEDGE AID TO INDOCHINESE REFUGEES

BK290135 Bangkok THE NATION in English 29 Nov 85 p 2

[Text] More than U.S.\$4 million (about 115 million baht) worth of refugee aid has been pledged for next year by four western countries and an organization to three international relief agencies operating along the Thai borders. A United Nations statement issued here yesterday said that pledges to help Indochinese refugees and displaced persons were made by Britain, Australia, West Germany, the Netherlands and the European Community (EC) in a meeting in New York on Monday.

The statement said Britain pledged 7,700,000 baht to the United Nations Border Relief Operation (UNBRO), 3,850,000 baht for United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and 3,850,000 baht for the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). Australia offered 14,105,000 baht worth of food aid to UNBRO while West Germany promised to give 16,416,000 baht to UNBRO, the EC pledged 6,600 baht for relief operation of European private agencies and also 55,000,000 baht in food to UNBRO, and the Netherlands offered to both UNBRO and UNHCR 4,050,000 baht each.

The 6,600,000 baht of the EC will be disbursed through six European nongovernmental organizations for health, nutrition, and emergency transport operation. Another 55,000,000 baht of the EC will be used to buy 1,800 tons of dried fish and 2,350 tons of beans to feed Kampuchean displaced persons and affected Thai villagers along the Thai-Kampuchean border, according to an earlier announcement of the EC office here.

The statement quoted Special Representative of Secretary-General for Coordination of Kampuchean Humanitarian Assistance Programme Tatsuro Kunugi who was the chairman of the meeting in New York as saying that the protracted problem of the refugees and displaced persons on the Thai-Kampuchean border and inside Thailand continued to be one of the most important preoccupations of the international community.

The UNHCR this year had a world-wide shortfall of U.S.\$40 million which forced the organization to cut back some of its relief work to the refugees. UNHCR will be responsible for assisting Indochinese refugees in camp inside Thailand while UNBRO takes care of Kampuchean displaced persons in several evacuation sites along the Thai-Kampuchean border. UNHCR provides medical care for both the refugees and displaced persons.

PREM APPROVES POLICY ON SCHOLARSHIPS TO USSR

BK280119 Bangkok THE NATION in English 28 Nov 85 p p 1, 2

[Text] Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon yesterday announced a set of policy measures to regulate the extension of scholarships offered by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries to Thai students in an apparent move to safeguard national security. The measures will require donor countries to channel the scholarships and fellowships through the Foreign Ministry while the Department of Technical and Economic Cooperation will decide on the recruitment of recipients of "socialist scholarships."

The premier told reporters that the policy guidelines included the requirements that socialist scholarships must be for post-graduates and pure science studies as against under-grad and social or political science courses.

National Security Council (NSC) Secretary General Prasong Sunsi said that the policy directives would be relayed to the Soviet Embassy in Bangkok. "I hope that the Soviet Union as a major power would extend its scholarships and fellowships openly in accordance with the measures to prove its sincerity towards Thailand otherwise it may face political retaliation," he said. The NSC chief was apparently referring to the extension of Soviet scholarships to Thai students without going through an appropriate government office. The Thai Foreign Ministry had earlier summoned Soviet Ambassador Kasatkin to a meeting during which Political Affairs Director General M.R. Thep Thewakun lodged a protest against the practice.

Squadron Leader Prasong said that the Russians would not escape the scrutiny of the Thai Government if they continued to grant scholarships directly to Thai students. The NSC chief also warned Thai students wishing to study in the Soviet Union or other communist countries to observe the policy directives otherwise they would find it difficult in getting jobs in the government.

In what he described as a flexible stand, the NSC chief said that the government would consider application from graduates from Soviet educational institutes for employment in the government provided that the graduates observed the new regulations. The Civil Service Commission (CSC) would consider recognizing the applicants' degrees as well, he said.

The NSC chief said that the educational system in the Soviet Union was conspicuously different from the Thai system. He cited as examples the primary schooling in the communist country takes only three years and that completion of primary and high school study in the Soviet Union altogether requires 10 years.

This way, he said, it was not appropriate for Thai students to receive under-grad scholarships. As for the restriction against receiving scholarships for study in social and political science, he reasoned that the political system of the two countries were different and thus it was useless for Thai students to study social and political sciences which is not applicable here. The country, he said, needed technical know-hows and specialized subjects as medical and engineering sciences for the development of the country.

The NSC chief said that any socialist country which wanted to grant scholarships or fellowships to Thai students must go through the Foreign Ministry so that the Thai Government would be able to plan the number of scholarships granted by each socialist country each year, determine the nature of the courses under the scholarships, the length of time for the overseas study and the educational institutes that Thai recipients would study in the donor countries.

The Technical and Economic Cooperation Department will handle the applications and selection process of Thai students wishing to study under such scholarships and fellowships, he said. He said that he had also flashed out the policy directives to related government agencies to observe. The agencies include the University Bureau and the Education Ministry, according to the NSC chief. "There are some lecturers who encouraged students to receive Soviet scholarships out of ignorance of the implications, but from now on all would have the policy directives to bear in mind," he said.

Squadron Leader Prasong also said that he had asked the Foreign Ministry to consider working out measures concerning the issuance of passports to Thai students seeking to study in a socialist country. "At least, Soviet or socialist scholarships recipients should report themselves to the Thai embassies in the donor countries upon their arrivals in the countries; otherwise the Thai overseas representations would not be in a position to assist them in time in case of a mishap," he said.

He said that the policy measures were not aimed at discriminating against the Soviet Union but designed to control the extension of socialist scholarships in general. "The Soviet Union could not blame us for imposing the restrictions because students in the Soviet Union to pursue study abroad also come under restrictions imposed by the government," he argued.

The measures include the formation of a working group comprising representatives from the National Security Council, the Foreign Ministry, the University Bureau, the Education Ministry and the Civil Service Commission as well as other related agencies to handle the extension of socialist scholarships and fellowships.

"We will consult each other and work things out together," he said. He added that the policy measures were aimed at "defending ourselves" and preventing Thai students to "fall prey" to ignorance.

EDITORIAL CRITICIZES MILITARY SPENDING, BUDGET

BK271222 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 27 Nov 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Family 'Thailand'"]

[Text] The concern expressed by high level officials of the Bank of Thailand and the National Economic and Social Development Board over military spending of the country was not only because the military budget represents as much as 27 percent of the overall budget, but also because of the high percentage of debt servicing -- more than 20 percent of the national budget -- and the growing slump in the export trend of agricultural products.

It is a bitter fact to know that the debt servicing budget, which represents more than 20 percent of the national budget, is a burden of the past as well as from the 20,000 million baht worth of foreign loans committed during the government of Thanin Kraiwichian. It is generally known that this amount of loan was intended for spending in military development.

There would be no problem for the country regarding foreign debt repayment if the country's overall economy was good and foreign trade did not encounter protectionism and competition, even from a friendly country such as the United States. But, with the stiff competition of the present days added to the debt problem left from the past, the crisis this family called "Thailand" is facing is worrisome.

In a family, a member is happy when the family enjoys wealth. But when the family earns less income and must cope with higher expenses, it is the duty of each member to sacrifice to reduce spending. No one can claim extra even though he may have received more than other members in better times. It is based on this virtue that a family can survive. This is the same with a country.

In preparing the 5th National Economic and Social Development Plan, authorities in charge of economic and financial matters and those in security matters coordinated their work well. It is a pity no such coordination was achieved in the planning of the 6th plan. If the two sectors coordinated effectively in exchanging facts and data and the views on their respective needs based on economic realities and security situation, there would have been no contradictory remarks made by them as if they were not in the same government.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON RAJIV GHANDHI'S VISIT

Meeting With Le Duan

OW280112 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the Party Central Committee, Truong Chinh, chairman of the Council of Ministers received and had a cordial talk with Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and the Indian Guests at the Presidential Palace on the morning of 27 November.

In an atmosphere of very warm friendship, comrades Le Duan, Truong Chinh, and Pham Van Dong warmly welcomed Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and the India guests on their official friendship visit to Vietnam. They stressed that this visit finely manifested and marked a new developmental step in relations of friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and India. Our party and state leaders, offered sincere thanks to the Indian people for their friendship to, and profound understanding of, the Vietnamese people, and expressed the hope that the Indian people would score many new achievements in building India into an increasingly powerful country.

Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi spoke of the honor of having the opportunity to visit Vietnam, and stressed that the Indian people had long entertained profound sentiments for the Vietnamese people and understood the latter's hard struggle. He expressed the hope that relations of friendship and cooperation between India and Vietnam would be constantly consolidated and developed.

Comrades Le Duan, Truong Chinh, and Pham Van Dong and Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi were gratified with the fine results of the second session of the Joint Commission of Economic Cooperation, and the Vietnamese leaders expressed their belief that Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's friendship visit would be successful.

Indira Gandhi Honored

BK271718 Hanoi VNA in English 1554 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 27 -- The Order of the Gold Star, the highest distinctio of the Vietnamese state, was posthumously conferred on the late Indian prime minister, Mrs Indira Ghandhi, at a solemn ceremony held at the Presidential Palace here this morning.

Present at the ceremony on the Vietnamese side were party General Secretary Le Duan; State Council President Truong Chinh; Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong; Chairman of the National Assembly Nguyen Huu Tho; Vice Chairmen of the Council of Ministers To Huu, Pham Hung and Tran Quynh; Defence Minister Van Tien Dung; Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach; Vu Quang, head of the party CC's International Department; Le Van Luong, secretary of the Hanoi party committee; Tran Vy, chairman of the Hanoi People's Committee; Nguyen Ngoc Triu, minister of agriculture, Nguyen Dinh Tu, minister of secondary vocational and higher education; Dang Huu, chairman of the State Commission for Science and Technology; Nguyen Khanh, director of the office of the party CC; Dang Hoi Xuan, president of the Vietnam-India Friendship Association; Doan Trong Truyen, general secretary of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Viet Dung, director of the Office of the National Assembly and the State Council; Nguyen Van Tien, general secretary of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee; Hoang Trong Dai, deputy minister of Foreign Trade; Nguyen Van Chuan, deputy general director of the Vietnam State Bank, and Hoang Anh Tuan, Vietnamese ambassador to India.

On the Indian side were the Indian Prime Minister and Mrs Rajiv Gandhi; Bali Ram Bhagat, minister for external affairs; L.K. Jha, adviser to the prime minister on administrative reforms; Romesh Bhandari, foreign secretary; Mrs Serla Grewal, secretary to the prime minister; A.P. Venkateswaran, secretary of the Ministry for External Affairs, Mrs Otima Bordia, additional secretary to the prime minister; C.R. Charekhan, additional secretary to the prime minister; Pushkar Johari, Indian ambassador to Vietnam; Mani Shank Aiyar, joint secretary to the prime minister.

In a solemn atmosphere, President Truong Chinh entrusted the Gold Star Order posthumously conferred on the late Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, the loyal and worthy successor to Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi.

Truong Chinh Speech

OW280757 Hanoi VNA in English 0713 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 28 -- Following is the address made by President of the State Council Truong Chinh at the ceremony here yesterday morning for the posthumous conferment of the order of the Gold Star on the late Prime Minister of India, Mrs Indira Gandhi:

"Your Excellency Mr Rajiv Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India, and Madame, Comrade Secretary General Le Duan, Friends, Comrades,

It is today a great joy for our government and people to welcome H.E. Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and his suite on an official friendly visit to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. On this occasion, as a manifestation of profound gratitude to the late Prime Minister Indira Gandhi for her wholehearted support and assistance extended to our people's struggle for their independence and for the construction of their country as well as a tribute to her important contribution to the strengthening of the friendly relations between Vietnam and India, the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has decided to confer posthumously upon the late Prime Minister Indira Gandhi the Order of the Gold Star, the highest distinction of our country.

True to the ideals of Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru, Mrs Indira Gandhi, outstanding leader of the Indian people, has devoted her whole life to the cause of peace, independence, unity and strength of her homeland. For 17 consecutive years under her premiership the Republic of India lived through a period of vibrant animation marked (numerous far-reaching) changes in all respects. After years of independence, present-day India is setting an inspiring example of resilience in the building of the nation and preservation of its unity, and has become an important factor for peace and stability in Asia and the world.

As Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi stressed, Mrs Indira Gandhi was to the Indian people 'the Mother of India'. To the world she was one of the eminent leaders, an indefatigable fighter for the cause of national independence, peace, solidarity and cooperation among nations as well as for the growth of the Nonaligned Movement. She was a woman of exceptional stature who made a significant contribution to women's liberation over the world.

In regard to Vietnam, Mrs Gandhi always reserved a special sympathy and wholehearted support and assistance to the Vietnamese people in their past liberation struggle as well as in their present task of building and defending their country. Our people recall with great emotion her heartfelt words: 'We have stood closely by the Vietnamese people and today we shall always stand by Vietnam in adversity as in peace'.

The late Prime Minister Indira Gandhi took constant and attentive care to consolidate and develop the Vietnam-India relationship built and fostered by the [words indistinct] Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru. In the eyes of every Vietnamese Indira Gandhi evokes an image of close and tender affection. She is no more but her pure and profound feelings towards the Vietnamese people and President Ho Chi Minh, whom she used to call "Uncle Ho", are forever deeply engraved in our minds and hearts.

We take great joy in nothing that in the year that has elapsed, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, continuing in a brilliant manner his mother's work, has assumed the leadership of the Indian people with resolute and clear-sighted authority, thus getting his nation over one of India's most critical periods of trial and successfully safeguarding the national cohesion and unity of India and enhancing its international role. These successes were also victories for the Non-aligned Movement and the whole of progressive mankind.

In this warm fraternal atmosphere on behalf of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, I should like to entrust the Order of the Gold Star, posthumously conferred upon the late Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, to Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, loyal and worthy continuator of the great cause of Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi.

May the Vietnam-India friendship consolidate and develop constantly! May Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and Madame be blessed with health and happiness!

Gandhi Accepts Award

OW280803 Hanoi VNA in English 0726 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 28 -- Following is the speech made by Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi at yesterday morning's ceremony in Hanoi for the posthumous decoration of the Vietnamese highest distinction -- the Order of the Gold Star -- on the late Indian prime minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi:

General Secretary Le Duan, President Truong Chinh, Prime Minister Pham Van Dong, excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, the people of India greatly value this gesture of the people of Vietnam in conferring Vietnam's highest honour, the Gold Star Order, on Indira Gandhi. Indira Gandhi had tremendous admiration for Vietnam's glorious struggle against foreign powers. She greatly valued her friendship with the leaders of Vietnam. President Ho Chi Minh was "uncle" to her.

Indira Gandhi was against every form of injustice. She spoke up for people fighting against foreign domination. Someone described her as a flame clad in a sari. The people of India and people all over the world will long remember her as a symbol of courage and compassion of strength and determination. Indira Gandhi led India courageously and unswervingly along the path of freedom, development and justice. Under her leadership, India became self-sufficient in food, self-reliant in industry, and secure in its defence. These achievements enabled our people to withstand foreign pressures and meet internal challenges.

She was a far-sighted and eloquent leader of the Non-aligned Movement, she dedicated her life to peace and cooperation among peoples and nations. She was tireless in pleading for coexistence not confrontation, in pointing out that hatred only begets more hatred. Hers was a voice of sanity in a world threatened with annihilation by nuclear weapons.

This Gold Star Order is an expression of the close friendship which exists between Vietnam and India. We were together in adversity. We remain together in freedom. In honouring Indira Gandhi, you honour all those who labour for freedom, resistance to domination, national development and cooperation among peoples. You honour a great leader who gave strength to the weak and hope to the forlorn. I thank you.

Park Named for Indira Gandhi

BK271645 Hanoi VNA in English 1613 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 27 -- A ceremony was held here this morning by the Hanoi People's Committee to name a park in the centre of the capital city after Indira Gandhi, in accordance with a decision of the Vietnamese Government in acknowledgement of the great contributions of the late Indian prime minister.

Present at the ceremony were Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong, Tranh Quynh, Nguyen Co Thach, Le Van Luong, Tran Vi, Nguyen Thi Binh, Dang Hoi Xuan, Hoang Anh Tuan, and other senior officials, and large numbers of Hanoians. Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, Indian Ambassador to Vietnam Pushkar Johari, and other Indian guests were also present.

Addressing the audiences, Tran Vy, mayor of Hanoi, said that the naming of the park after Mrs. Indira Gandhi is "an everlasting acknowledgement of her major contributions to the consolidation and strengthening of the friendly ties and of everything that has bound our two countries along the whole course of their history."

In his reply, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi expressed his heartfelt impression and sincere thanks to the Vietnamese Government. He stressed that all her life, the late Prime Minister Indira Gandhi had fought for the freedom of the two nations, Vietnam and India, the Indian people have always stood beside the Vietnamese people considering the Vietnamese people's fight as their own and following it with great admiration. He reiterated the Indian people's desire to contribute to the construction of Vietnam and to cooperate closely and lastingly with Vietnam as was the wish of the late Indian prime minister.

Tribute to Ho Chi Minh

BK271704 Hanoi VNA in English 1551 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 27 -- Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and his wife and party laid a floral tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum this morning. The Indian guests were accompanied by Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, Minister of Education Mrs Nguyen Thi Binh and Vietnamese Ambassador to India Hoang Anh Tuan. The wreath bore the inscription "Deep respects to President Ho Chi Minh."

Prime Minister and Mrs R. Gandhi and other Indian guests visited the late president's home and office in Hanoi, where they were warmly welcomed by Ha Huy Giap and Vu Ky, respectively director and deputy-director of the Ho Chi Minh Museum. The Indian prime minister made the following entry in the visitors' book: "We respectfully bow to the memory of the great President Ho Chi Minh, a fighter for mankind's freedom and independence, the great leader of the Vietnamese people."

Banquet Held

BK271650 Hanoi VNA in English 1605 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi And His Wife Feted -- VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi VAN Nov 27 - A grand banquet was given at the Presidential Palace here this noon in honor of the Indian Prime Minister and Mrs Indira Gandhi [as received] on their official friendship visit to Vietnam.

The banquet, arranged by party General Secretary Le Duan, State Council President Truong Chinh, and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong, were attended, on the Vietnamese side, by Nguyen Huu Tho, To Huu, Pham Hung, Tran Quynh, Van Tien Dung, Nguyen Co Thach, Vu Quang, Le Van Luong, Tran Vy, Mrs Nguyen Thi Binh, Nguyen Ngoc Triu, Nguyen Dinh Tu, Dang Huu, Nguyen Khanh, Dang Hoi Xuan, Doan Trong Truyen, Nguyen Viet Dung, Nguyen Van Tien, Hoang Trong Dai, Nguyen Van Chuan and Hoang Anh Tuan.

On the Indian side were Bali Ram Bhagat, L.K. Jha, Romesh Bhandari, Serla Grewal, A.P. Venkateswaran, Otima Bordia, C.R. Gharekhan, Pushkar Johari and Mani Shanka Aiyar.

On this occasion, Party General Secretary Le Duan and Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi delivered speeches (see full text). In a warm atmosphere of friendship and mutual trust Comrade Le Duan, Truong Chinh, Pham Van Dong and Mr and Mrs Rajiv Gandhi and other guests raised toasts to the further consolidation and development of the friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and India, and to still new greater successes of the Indian and Vietnamese peoples in their national construction and defence.

Le Duan Banquet Speech

BK271701 Hanoi VNA in English 1619 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA November 27 -- Following is the speech delivered by Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee at the luncheon here today in honour of Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India:

Your Excellency Mr. Prime Minister and Madame, distinguished Indian guests, comrades,

It is an immense pleasure for us to welcome your excellency, the head of government of great India, the chairman of the non-aligned movement and close friend of the Vietnamese people. The present visit by your excellency and madame assumes particular importance and offers yet another living manifestation of the age-old friendship binding our two nations.

Our two countries have for thousands of years been associated by cultural intercourse. The late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and the late President Ho Chi Minh have cultivated this relationship and raised it abreast with the new times. Throughout the past fifty years our two nations have extended to each other deep mutual sympathy, solidarity and assistance in the struggle for self-emanicipation and in the present day shaping and safeguarding of the new life as well as in the endeavour for the peace and freedom of nations.

Allow me at this point to convey the special admiration of the Vietnamese people for the late Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. Her life and work incarnate the noble spiritual values, the resilience and the creative talent of a great nation who has given birth to one of mankind's most magnificent civilizations.

Indira Gandhi's tireless endeavour to build a strong and unified India and to secure a decent life for the poorer workers, her major contribution to the cause of peace and friendship among nations as well as to the unity and growth of the Non-Aligned Movement have earned the respect and admiration of all progressive mankind. Her cordial sentiments for the Vietnamese people, for President Ho Chi Minh and for my own person have left an indelible seal in the history of fine friendly relations between our two countries.

We are deeply moved and sincerely happy at all that our Indian brothers have been able to achieve during the past year under the wise and firm leadership of your excellency, thus weathering one of the most critical periods of trial for India.

Hardly four decades after independence India has grown from an underdeveloped country into one of the world's industrial powers, enjoying an important position in international affairs. We firmly believe that under the guidance of your excellency, the successor of Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi's cause, the Indian people will brilliantly fulfil the economic and social tasks laid down by the new five-year plan and will enter the twenty-first century with even more remarkable achievements in building a strong and modern India.

Mr. Prime Minister, Due to the policy of confrontation, spiralling arms race and use of force pursued by warlike imperialist circles, first and foremost the United States, the peace, security and development of nations are being seriously challenged. Today however, never have the people of the world rallied such broad and powerful forces and been in such a position as today to ward off a nuclear catastrophe, defeat the interventionist and war-mongering policies of imperialism, safeguard peace and the independence of nations and bring about a new life that is in keeping with the identity of each nation and with the trend of our time. The continued strengthening of solidarity between the socialist countries, the non-aligned states and all progressive and peace-loving forces provides a source of immense strength. We resolutely support the principled stand and the various initiatives of the Soviet Union and other socialist states regarding peace and disarmament. We highly appreciate and wholly support India's policy of peace, independence and non-alignment. We welcome the peace appeal issued by India and five other heads of state, an appeal that we view as an important contribution. The Soviet-American summit that was just concluded proves that peace and peaceful coexistence constitute a powerful irresistible trend.

It creates a better possibility to ensure sounder international conditions. The essential factor is for the United States to renounce its policy aimed at military superiority and work together with the Soviet Union to turn this possibility into reality.

In the cause of peace and development of nations the Non-aligned Movement is playing an increasingly important role. The success of the recent Luanda conference bears evidence to the determination of non-aligned countries to remain united and struggle unceasingly for their noble goals. We regard highly the great efforts made by India in her capacity as chairman of the movement during the past three years. Along with India, we reaffirm our strong solidarity with other peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and apartheid for the reconquest and consolidation of their national independence and for the establishment of a new international economic order.

Vietnam and India share common concerns about the Asia-Pacific situation. The area is and will remain one of the most turbulent areas in international political life. We now enjoy new conditions and new possibilities to altogether foil the policy of military and political confrontation pursued by the imperialism, expansionist and militarist forces, and turn Asia and the Pacific into a zone of peace, thus ensuring the right for every nation to live in independence, friendship and cooperation.

As a great country, India plays a major role and constitutes an extremely important factor for peace and security in Asia and the world. We fully support India's just stance in the defence of her independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and her efforts aimed at improving relations with the neighboring countries, consolidating peace and cooperation in South Asia and building the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. We voice our support for the Soviet Union's initiative on the consolidation of peace and security in Asia and the Pacific.

Mr Prime Minister, Over the last 10 years, since the complete liberation and reunification of our country, while having to face up to the Chinese expansionist and hegemonistic forces' open wars of aggression in the past and their multi-faceted war of sabotage at present, our people have exerted immense efforts, with a view to building socialism, developing our economy and culture, and creating a new decent and happy life. Today, it can be rightly asserted that the most difficult years have been overcome and our country is steadily advancing in the new period of development we are now preparing for the 1986-1990 5-year plan. We want real peace to be able to devote all our energy and resources to the implementation of the formidable economic and social tasks of our country. The constant foreign policy of the S.R. Vietnam is one of peace, friendship and cooperation with all nations, first of all, those nations in our region. We are continuously strengthening our militant solidarity with the fraternal peoples of Laos and Kampuchea.

We welcome the dialogue being initiated between Vietnam and a number of countries in Southeast Asia. We hold that the time has come for the countries in Southeast Asia to enter into substantive negotiations to solve the regional issues with a view to building a Southeast Asia of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation. As regards China, we have made it clear on many occasions that the people and Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam wish to see the early restoration of the age-old friendship and the normalization of relations between the two countries in the interests of the two peoples and for the sake of peace in Southeast Asia, Asia and the world. We take this opportunity to express our sincere gratitude to the people and Government of India and to your excellency, Mr Prime Minister, for all that India has done for our people in our former liberation struggle as well as in our present cause of national construction and defence.

Your Excellency Mr Prime Minister, We are very gratified with the results of the talks between us this morning. Our exchanges of views have taken place in a spirit of friendship and mutual trust. We share common interests and goals. We are fully agreed as to the wide prospects for the constant consolidation and development of every aspect of our mutual relations for the benefit of our two countries and for the cause of peace in Asia and throughout the world.

In this great happy day, may I propose a toast:

- To the constant further consolidation and development of the Vietnam-India friendship and cooperation!
- To still greater successes of the Indian people in the cause of building a unified, modern, powerful and prosperous India.
- To the health of H.E. President Zail Singh!
- To the health of His Excellency Rajiv Gandhi and Madame!
- To the health of the distinguished Indian guests!
- To the health of all comrades and friends present here!

Gandhi Banquet Speech

BK271742 Hanoi VNA in English 1647 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 27 -- Following is the text of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's address at the luncheon reception offered today by Vietnamese leaders:

Your Excellency General Secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam, Your Excellency President of the Council of State, Your Excellency Prime Minister, Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen. My wife and I are delighted to be here. The people of Vietnam are heirs to a proud past. They have earned the world's admiration through their epic struggle for freedom from foreign domination. While in a British prison, Jawaharlal Nehru often reflected on what Ostrovskiy said of freedom: "Man's rarest possession in life. And since it is given to him to live but once, he must so live that, dying, he can say: All my life and strength were given to the first cause of the world -- the liberation of mankind". It is this spirit which inspired the heroic achievements of the people of Vietnam and our fight for liberation.

Vietnam and India have old historical links. We came together again in the fight against colonialism. We produced leaders of outstanding stature - Mahatma Gandhi, Ho Chi Minh and Jawaharlal Nehru. Their ideals and example sustain us as [we] face the harsh realities of our strife-torn world.

The anti-imperialist fight entailed untold sacrifice and suffering on the part of both our peoples. India won independence through a non-violent struggle. The people of Vietnam had to take up arms. Your travails and ours did not end even after throwing off the colonial yoke. India had to face more than one invasion. And you -- even after Dien Bien Phu -- had to make more sacrifices -- until you reunited Vietnam. You have withstood military intervention and political pressure. You have shown that neither force nor threat subdues a free people. I salute your indomitable spirit.

India had always stood by you in your struggles. India is with you as you build your nation. Jawaharlal Nehru said: "There is a time for work and there is a time for play. Today is the time for work for the nation. For, this generation of ours is condemned to hard labour. No man has ever died of hard work if he is working in a good cause, if his spirit is in it. So you and I have got to work." When in prison the great Ho Chi Minh wrote: "Under the pestle how terrible the rice suffers. But it comes out of the pounding white as cotton. In this world the same happens to humans. Hard trials turn them into diamonds bright."

Like war, the task of nation-building demands diamond-like qualities from people. We know the dedication with which you are building a new Vietnam. In India, soon after winning independence, we embarked on planned economic development. We have achieved self-sufficiency in grain production. We are in the mid-passage of our industrial revolution. Our scientists are doing notable work in advance fields like nuclear energy, space technology and genetics. We have shown that whatever India sets out to achieve, it does.

Many developing countries faced similar problems. We are glad to share our experience with others. Indo-Vietnam friendship is based on such sharing. We share a love of freedom. We share a determination never "to bend our knee before insolent might". We are together for world peace and cooperation.

Jawaharlal Nehru, accompanied by Indira Gandhi, was here in 1954. We were privileged to play host to Ho Chi Minh in 1958, you, Mr Prime Minister, visited us in 1978 and again in 1980 and thereafter in 1983 for the Nonaligned Summit. These close relations were further enhanced when you, Mr General Secretary, paid an official visit to India last year.

Indo-Vietnamese relations have also acquired a strong economic content. We already cooperate in agriculture, in animal husbandry and in railways. Just yesterday, the Indo-Vietnam Joint Commission has taken some important decisions. These will impart a new dynamism to our relations.

We must and will continue to work together for freedom, justice and peace. Over a hundred nations have won their freedom since you proclaimed your independence in 1945. But vestiges of colonialism and racism remain. We cannot rest until they are eliminated. We look forward to the day when Namibia will march with us as a free and sovereign nation, and the oppressed people of South Africa are masters in their own home.

Kampuchea has lived through the horror of genocide. India has expressed its solidarity with the Kampuchea people in their resolve to rebuild their shattered country. South-east Asia has been an arena of mounting conflicts and tensions. Various proposals have been put forward to initiate a dialogue. We hope that these efforts will succeed. They should lead to a comprehensive solution, ensuring peace and stability in the region, free from external interference.

The arms race is unabated. We must intensify the movement for general and complete disarmament. That is the only alternative to a nuclear holocaust. The responsibility for avoiding a nuclear conflict rests on the nuclear-weapons states. The leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States have just met in Geneva. We welcome their categorical declaration that nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought. We hope that the negotiations to be resumed in Geneva will yield concrete measures of nuclear disarmament and prevent extension of the arms race to space. Humankind has a stake in survival.

Every peace-loving individual in every country of the world must continue to work for the reduction of distrust and tension. It is the pressure of public opinion that overcomes the inertia of governments. In this world nothing is more important than to find a path away from annihilation.

Vietnam and India, working together, are making a contribution to the lessening of tensions. On this occasion let us jointly renew our resolve to labour for the freedom of peoples for peace and security and for greater understanding among nations.

Excellency, may I again say how deeply grateful my wife and I are for your gracious hospitality; we value the warm friendship and affection shown by the people of Vietnam.

I propose a toast to the

- Health of our host Mr Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam!
- To President Truong Chinh!
- To Prime Minister Pham Van Dong!
- To the success and prosperity of the heroic people of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and
- To the further growth and consolidation of Indo-Vietnamese Friendship and Cooperation.

Leaders Assembled at B Dinh

BK280102 Hanoi VNA in English 1706 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 27 -- A grand meeting was arranged at the Ba Dinh conference hall here this afternoon to welcome Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and his party. The meeting, jointly sponsored by the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee, the Vietnam-India Friendship Association and the Hanoi people's committee, was attended by representatives of various public offices, mass organizations and the Hanoi population and armed forces.

The presidium of the meeting included: Le Duan, Pham Van Dong, "Nguyen Huu Tho, Pham Hung, To Huu, Van Tien Dung, Tran Quynh, Nguyen Co Thach, Vu Quang, Nguyen Van Tien, Tran Vy, Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, Dang Hoi Xuan, Hoang Anh Tuan, the Indian prime minister and Mrs. Rajiv Gandhi and other distinguished Indian guests. At 16 hrs, the military band played the national anthems of the two countries. Then Hanoi Young Pioneers ran to the presidium to present the presidium members with bouquets of fresh flowers.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong delivered the opening speech, saying:

In welcoming Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, the people of Hanoi and the entire people of Vietnam, enthusiastically acclaim the head of the Indian Government, the chairman of the Non-aligned Movement, a great friend of the Vietnamese people and outstanding continuator of the great cause of Indira Gandhi -- the Mother of India -- the knight of our times, who has lived, worked, striven and given her life for a peaceful and happy existence of the Indian people, and for all peoples on our planet.

Welcoming Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, the Vietnamese people warmly welcome a visit of important significance, aimed at consolidating and developing the friendship, solidarity and multi-faceted cooperation, political, economic, cultural, scientific and technological, between two fraternal nations, two countries associated by close bonds. Following the official friendly visit by Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam to India, the official friendly visit by His Excellency Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi constitutes a qualitatively new milestone in the development of the Vietnam-India relations for our own interests and also for the noble international cause of our two peoples.

Welcoming Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, the Vietnamese people wish to express to the glorious messenger of the Indian people our heartfelt sentiments, our deep respect, admiration and trust for a great nation who boasts a brilliant age-old culture and is now striving to build India into a prosperous and powerful country, thus making a working contribution to the cause of peace and friendship among nations in Asia and the world.

In his welcome speech, Tran Vy, chairman of the Hanoi people's committee, said:

Together with the entire Vietnamese people, the people to welcome to our country H.E. Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, Madame Sonia Gandhi and other distinguished Indian guests, messengers from a great country who bring to our people the friendship of the fraternal Indian nation.

He stressed that the relations of friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and India had further consolidated and developed not only in the interest of the two peoples but also for the sake more of peace and social progress in Asia and the world, as well as for the sake of consolidating and strengthening the Non-aligned Movement.

He paid glowing tribute to the Indian people and more particularly to the late Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi, for their consistent and heartfelt support for the Vietnamese peoples liberation fight and national construction.

He exalted the great achievements of the Indian people which demonstrate the enormous vitality of an industrious talented nation determined to build a strong and prosperous India commensurate with its dimension and worthy of its magnificent past and bright future, in the interest of the Indian people and for the sake of peace, friendship and co-operation among nations in Asia and the Pacific as well as over the world. He also paid tribute to India's major contribution to the consolidation and strengthening of the Non-aligned Movement and to the struggle of the world's people for peace and international security as well as of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples against imperialism, colonialism and racial discrimination.

In concluding, Tran Vy expressed the wish that the present visit of the Indian prime minister would be a new milestone in the development of the fine Indo-Vietnamese relationship, that the agreements reached would further strengthen the concurrence of views and mutual trust between the supreme leaders of both countries as well as the close solidarity between both nations.

In his reply, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi said:

I am delighted at this opportunity to speak to you, thank your leadership for making this possible. I bring you the greetings of the 750 million people of India.

India and Vietnam have been friends through the millennia. In its long history, India has had extensive interaction with a large number of nations. These have been guided solely by the spirit of peace. The give-and-take has been in philosophy, art, sculpture and commerce. We have never played the giant, in spite of our size.

Just before I left for your country, one of our scholars told me of the large number of old Sanskrit inscriptions in Vietnam as evidence of our past connection. In later centuries our friendship fell into disrepair. Alien rule and colonialism disrupted the links between us.

It was not until the third decade of our own century that we re-established these links. Most countries of Asia began dreaming so did our scholars. [sentence as received] Our great poet, Rabindranath Tagore, urged us to rediscover and cherish the Asian personality. He reminded India of its duty to befriend other nations of Asia as in the past.

Although Ho Chin Minh and Jawaharlal Nehru had not yet met, they had high regard for each other. In 1942, Ho Chi Minh, who was in a Chinese prison, wrote a poem addressed to Jawaharlal Nehru who was in a British prison. The poem read:

I am struggling, you are active,
You are in jail, I am in prison,
We communicate without words,
Shared ideas link you and me
We now communicate with words as well as with our hearts.

India and Vietnam were among the first Asian nations to break the colonial fetters. Even the imperialists had known that once India won its freedom, the whole edifice of imperialism would totter. And so it happened.

Independent India spoke out firmly and clearly in international forums on the right of all Asia to be free. Jawaharlal Nehru declared at the Asian relations conference held in Delhi in 1947 that no longer would the people of Asia be petitioners in western courts and chancelleries. In the United Nations, India took every opportunity to plead the cause of fellow-sufferers from colonial rule. We rejoiced as each new nation won its freedom.

It took many years of toil, blood and tears for Vietnam to wrest its independence. Even then you had no respite. You are not allowed to look back on the long fight you had fought. There was no rest for your limbs. You had to take up arms again and again to defend that freedom.

Your epic fight will ever remain an inspiring chapter in human history. Your victory will be a byword for the small and the supposedly weak, defying and ultimately vanquishing the big and the mighty. During your fight there were countless young people in India who chanted: Vietnam, Vietnam, my name is Vietnam.

Your fight was our fight as well. Whoever secures freedom in any part of the world serves freedom everywhere. That is the meaning of the phrase freedom is indivisible. Many of the outstanding leaders of the struggle, comrades in arms of the great Ho Chi Minh, are here with us. I salute them on behalf of the people of India. I offer the Indian people's admiration to all of you.

The example and precepts of the immortal Ho Chi Minh, like those of Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru, will inspire you as they will inspire us. Both our nations must carry forward the Ho Chi Minh-Nehru legacy. What is that legacy? What are the ideals and principles that our national liberations have left for us.

- the preservation of our national freedom.
- the sovereignty of our peoples.
- the development of our economies.
- the attainment of self-reliance.
- resistance to all forms of intervention and interference.
- support to all peoples struggling against racism or colonialism, old or new.
- unrelenting support to global peace and peaceful coexistence.
- the policy of non-alignment.

Vietnam and India are now engaged in the battle against poverty. Both our economies were ravaged by (?colonialism). In your case you had also to bear the brunt of long years of war. You were invaded. The invaders strategy was to bomb and burn your land and destroy its productivity, but your nation has been reborn, phoenixlike [words indistinct] of the ashes. It is India's privilege to cooperate with you in your economic endeavor.

On the international stage Vietnam and India have been together and will always be together. We shall together oppose all forms of domination and discrimination. We shall fight for peace and cooperation, for disarmament and the reduction of economic [word indistinct].

I shall go back and report to my people about the warmth with which you have received me. I shall tell them of your staunch friendship for India. I shall narrate to them your valiant efforts to rebuild Vietnam. As the great Ho Chi Minh said, there is nothing more precious than freedom and independence.

Long live Vietnam, long live Indo-Vietnamese friendship!

The meeting wound up to the tune of the song "As If Uncle Ho Were Still With Us in the Day of Great Victory."

Pham Van Dong, Gandhi Confer

BK271753 Hanoi VNA in English 1733 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 27 -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong this evening paid a courtesy visit to Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi at the Government guest house. Chairman Pham Van Dong had a cordial and friendly talk with Mr Gandhi. The two leaders affirmed that Mr. and Mrs. Rajiv Gandhi's visit to Vietnam is of special importance, which has constituted a vivid manifestation of the time-honoured friendship between Vietnam and India. They expressed a belief that the comprehensive relationship between the two countries would be constantly consolidated and developed in the interests of both nations and for peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

Chairman Pham Van Dong joined Prime Minister R. Gandhi and his wife in a dinner. Also this evening the Hanoi (?song) and dance ensemble gave a performance at the government guest house in welcome of Mr. and Mrs. R. Gandhi and other Indian guests. Present on the occasion were Pham Van Dong, Tran Quynh, Nguyen Co Thach, Nguyen Thi Binh, Dang Hoi Xuan and Hoang Anh Tuan. Earlier in the day, Mrs. S. Gandhi, accompanied by Minister of Education Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, visited the Fine Arts Museum.

LE DUAN CONGRATULATES JAPANESE CP LEADERS

BK271802 Hanoi VNA in English 1545 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 27 -- Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee (CPV CC), today sent his warmest congratulations to Miyamoto Kenji, Fuwa Tetsuzo and Kanneko Mitsuhiro on their re-elections respectively as chairman, chairman of the presidium and chief of the secretariat of the Communist party of Japan Central Committee (CPJ CC). General Secretary Le Duan wished the CPJ leaders many new successes in their noble missions, and wished the militant solidarity and fraternal friendship between the CPV and the CPJ, and between the two peoples of Vietnam and Japan further consolidation and development.

CPV DELEGATION LEAVES FOR ANGOLA CONGRESS

OW270913 Hanoi VNA in English 0840 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 26 -- A delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam led by Le Quang Dao, secretary of the party Central Committee, left Hanoi today for Angola to attend the Second Congress of the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Workers' Party (MPLA-PT) and the celebration of the 10th Independence Day of the People's Republic of Angola at the invitation of the Central Committee and the Angolian Government. It was seen off by Hoang Tung, secretary of the party C.C., Vu Quang, member of the party Central Committee and head of its International Department; Hoang Bich Son, vice foreign minister; and others.

MOKHTAR WELCOMES REAGAN-GORBACHEV SUMMIT

BK281538 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] Indonesia believes the recently concluded Reagan-Gorbachev summit meeting has eased tension even though no concrete results were achieved during their talks on disarmament. Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja told newsmen this morning after reporting to President Suharto at Bina Graha Palace on the progress of the talks. The minister said it was good that the two superpowers discussed their problems which have been the source of tension. The discussions covered disarmament, human rights, regional conflicts, as well as expansion issues. In connection with news concerning Vietnam's military preparations for its dry-season offensive, Minister Mokhtar expressed the hope that there will be no intrusion into Thai territory since, if this happens, it would make ASEAN's effort to resolve the Cambodian issue even more difficult. Foreign Minister Mokhtar also reported on his upcoming visit to Australia in December.

DPRK'S PAK SONG-CHOL BEGINS VISITS

Calls on Suharto

BK260740 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Text] North Korean President Kim Il-song has invited President Suharto to visit his country. The invitation was conveyed by North Korean Vice President Pak Song-chol during a courtesy call on President Suharto at Merdeka Palace this afternoon. Both leaders also discussed efforts to promote friendly relations between the two countries, which are both developing and nonaligned nations. The North Korean vice president is paying a 5-day visit to Indonesia to return the visit by the late Vice President Adam Malik to North Korea some time ago.

Dinner Given

BK281024 Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] Indonesia hopes that the wish of the Korean people to reunite will be achieved peacefully without intervention of the third force, Vice President Umar Wirahadikusumah said in Jakarta last night. In a dinner party to host the visiting vice president of North Korea, Pak Song-Chol, at the State Palace, the Indonesian vice president added that Indonesia is paying a great attention to all efforts made by the Korean people for reunification of North Korea and South Korea. If the goal is achieved, it will become an invaluable contribution to the peace and stability of all people in the Korean peninsula and the world, Vice President Umar Wirahadikusumah said.

MALAYSIAMAHATHIR RETURNS FROM PRC, MEETS PRESS

BK290629 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] The prime minister, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir, said the existing Malaysia-China relationship has achieved its objective toward improving bilateral relations. This will no doubt guarantee a better relationship in the future. He was speaking to newsmen at the Kuala Lumpur International Airport last night after an 8-day visit to China.

The prime minister said Chinese leaders, especially Premier Zhao Ziyang, gave much importance and regarded his visit with high value. He said the present Chinese leaders are more sincere in their desire to be friendly with other nations. This can be seen when Premier Zhao Ziyang told Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir that China fully supported a zone of peace, friendship, and neutrality or Zopfan and Malaysia's efforts to resolve the Kampuchean problem.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir said Premier Zhao also told him that China had no intention to colonize other countries. He went on to say that besides Premier Zhao, he also had the opportunity to meet with three other Chinese leaders which included Mr Deng Xiaoping and explained the position of Malaysian Chinese to them. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir said he had told the Chinese leaders not to regard Malaysian Chinese as foreigners any longer. He said although Malaysia and China have different ideologies, this will not affect the good relationship that exists as long as both countries do not interfere with each other's internal affairs.

On the problem of the outlawed Malayan Communist Party [CPM], Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir explained that the matter was not discussed in details as his visit was aimed at improving bilateral trade and economic relationship. However, this does not mean that the [PRC] Government has changed its stance on the existing party-to-party relationship in which Malaysia is still not yet happy about it.

Touching on trade, the prime minister said the Chinese leaders have reacted positively toward improving bilateral trade which is at present in China's favor. Both countries have discussed it in details. During the visit, agreements on trade worth about 57 million ringgit were signed between Malaysian businessmen and their Chinese counterparts.

MUSA, MURDANI ON JOINT BORDER OPERATIONS

BK280804 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] The Malaysian and Indonesian security forces have uncovered dumping groups (as heard) of the Parti Komunis Kalimantan Utara [Paraku -- North Kalimantan Communist Party] in September this year. They found weapons, food, and medicines. The acting prime minister, Datuk Musa Hitam, disclosed this when he opened the 14th Malaysian-Indonesian Joint Border Committee meeting in Kuching, Sarawak. Following the discovery, the security forces have successfully contained the Paraku's activities and paralyzed its movement. He said the committee had identified several projects which would be implemented on a pilot basis along the common border as a long-term effort to eliminate the threat of the common enemies.

Datuk Musa also stressed the importance of having air and sea operations along the common sea boundary of the two countries, in addition to the current operations along the common border in view of possible threats. He cited the South China Sea which, he believed, could be the cause of a conflict among Southeast Asian nations in future. He said at present there were tendencies of misunderstanding among several nations over the ownership of various sections of the sea.

The Indonesian Armed Forces chief, General Tan Sri Benni Murdani, in his speech, expressed the hope that a formula could be worked out regarding the common use of facilities available at the Natuna Island.

Meanwhile, the joint border committee has agreed to use the island of Natuna for joint search and rescue exercises involving the Navy and Air Force of both countries. The exercises will act as a contingency plan to prepare the Navies and the Air Forces of both countries should there be a need for air and sea search and rescue operations along the common border. Datuk Musa and General Tan Sri Benni announced this in a joint news conference held after the meeting. The committee has also agreed to study in detail the possibility of uplifting the living standard of the people along the common border area. A committee has been set up at both district and federal levels to identify and implement socioeconomic projects for the people at the border.

ANTI-MARCOS PROTESTORS MARCH ON U.S. EMBASSY

HK281344 Hong Kong AFP in English 1340 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] Manila, Nov 28 (AFP) -- Hundreds of protesters calling President Ferdinand Marcos a "killer" today marched to the U.S. Embassy here, charging Washington with complicity in alleged political crimes of the regime. Police estimated that more than 500 protesters converged at a downtown Roman Catholic church and held a mass before proceeding to the U.S. mission's compound, where riot policemen formed a human barricade.

"The force behind all these human rights violations is the U.S. intervention in the country," the protesters' spokesman, Roman Catholic nun Sister Lourdes Cipriano, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE.

Chanting "Marcos killer," the protesters, mostly church human rights workers, picketed the U.S. Embassy, but it was closed due to the Thanksgiving holiday. The protesters, who included relatives of political prisoners, called on the U.S. government to stop supporting the 20-year-old Marcos regime which they blamed for alleged "terrorist assaults" on citizens.

AFP REPORTS AQUINO CASE VERDICT DUE 2 DECEMBER

HK290511 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] The Sandiganbayan today said the verdict on the 26 men accused of involvement in the Aquino-Galman case will be given on Monday [2 December]. Judge Augusto Amores said he and presiding judge Manuel Pamaran had already signed the order and are only awaiting the signature of the third judge, Bienvenido Veracruz. The announcement of the verdict followed the Supreme Court decision dismissing a petition for mistrial. Doris Bigornia has the details:

[Begin recording] Voting nine to two, the Supreme Court, in a closed-door deliberation, dismissed the petition for mistrial in the Aquino-Galman double murder case. The petitioners, led by the Galman family and 29 other persons, sought the declaration of a mistrial in the 7-month-long case tried by the Sandiganbayan. In dismissing the mistrial petition, the high tribunal also ordered the lifting of the temporary restraining order which prevented the Sandiganbayan from promulgating its decision on the two murder cases. Presiding Justice Manuel Pamaran had slated the announcement of the verdict last November 20. With the petition dismissed and the temporary restraining order now lifted, the Sandiganbayan can go on with the promulgation after due notice is given to the 26 accused. [end recording]

SUPREME COURT DENIES AQUINO MISTRIAL PETITION

HK281052 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] The Supreme Court today, after en banc deliberations, dismissed the petition for mistrial in the Aquino-Galman double murder case which had been filed by the Galman family and 29 other persons. The high court also signed the temporary restraining order on the Sandiganbayan which stopped it from handing down its decision on the case on November 20.

MARCOS COMMENTS ON REVAMPING MILITARY; HEALTH

HK280848 Hong Kong AFP in English 0822 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] Hong Kong, Nov 28 (AFP) -- Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos has admitted that the Armed Forces are split by factionalism and said he would revamp them and the government after a snap presidential election, in an interview published here.

"Let us admit it: There are factional divisions in the Armed Forces," Mr Marcos said in the interview published today by the Hong Kong-based news weekly ASIaweek. He said some company commanders were loyal to Chief of Staff General Fabian Ver, who is on leave standing trial over opposition leader Benigno Aquino's 1983 murder, while others' allegiance was to his acting replacement General Fidel Ramos. "There are Ver men and Ramos men. We must eliminate this completely," Mr Marcos said.

The president, who has ruled the Philippines for 20 years, said he had told the two men, "you owe it to the Armed Forces, you owe it to your people" to eliminate factionalism.

"We should have reorganised government," he said, when asked if he had made any omissions over the past two years, "especially employees in contact with the people almost daily."

Asked if this meant that he would "remove the undesirables in government," Mr Marcos said: "Yes. My plan is that it should be immediate, after February 7," when a snap presidential poll is planned. Mr Marcos said that the idea of a coalition government was not anathema to him. "I haven't offered a coalition to them (the opposition) lately because of the objections of the (ruling) KBL leaders. But it is not unthinkable to me."

The Philippine leader indicated he wanted to retire both top generals. Asked about Gen Ver's future he said: "This is something we have to work on. I think we should organise a system under which we can accommodate our retiring officers."

"Just like in Taiwan: They have an organisation engaged in construction, even agriculture, large-scale reforestation. They (remain) reservists."

Asked who would be new chief of staff, Mr Marcos said: "No decision has been made. My inclination was to put somebody other than Gen Ver or Gen Ramos, after Gen Ver has assumed the position and participated in the reorganization."

A presidential palace source told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE in Manila this week that Mr Marcos would announce a reorganised hierarchy, "When Gen Ver's case is through." The trial court was to have announced its verdict last week on Gen Ver and 25 others accused in the Aquino murder but the Supreme Court stooled it, pending a probe into charges of trial irregularities.

Gen Ver is widely held almost certain to be acquitted after the main evidence against him was thrown out earlier this year.

Mr Marcos said he hoped to "take out those company commanders who are sitting on their butts" by Christmas but might delay the operation, "if the New People's Army (NPA), military wing of the outlawed Communist Party starts acting up." The NPA has an estimated 15,000 guerrillas.

Mr Marcos also scotched reports in the U.S. press that he had undergone a kidney transplant. He said he had asked that he be given American transplant facilities if he needed them because it was thought he had shrapnel embedded in his kidneys. But instead, "American doctors put me on a course that took out all these things," he said. A prolonged absence from public view late last year sparked varying rumours that the 68-year-old president was seriously ill.

The president said he suffered from asthma, which had "complicated all the tests," and had an allergy to shellfish, but in spite of a limp caused by a wartime shrapnel wound he now walked four or five miles a day briskly. "I limp but I'm proud of it. I don't apologise."

On the future of U.S. bases in the Philippines, Mr Marcos said he wanted to continue to have them beyond 1991 when the present agreements expire, but "under certain conditions -- like clarifying the obligations of both countries."

PEREZ REAFFIRMS 7 FEBRUARY POLL DATE

HK250238 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] The snap election on February 7 will push through whether or not President Marcos is running. This was stated yesterday [27 November] by Political Affairs Minister Leonardo Perez who added that this is because the issue in the outcoming polls is not Mr Marcos' person but his policies, programs, and achievements. Mr Perez likewise stated that under the semiparliamentary form of government, the ruling party is responsible to the people for its program.

The ruling Kilusang Bagong Lipunan yesterday said it welcomes the suit being posed by the opposition against Cabinet Bill No 7 calling for a special election for president and vice president on February 7. Political Affairs Minister Leonardo Perez said he did not expect the suit, which is going to be filed in the Supreme Court by the opposition, to delay the special polls. He expressed confidence that the high court, as in past cases, will act quickly on the opposition's petition questioning the legality of Cabinet Bill No 7. Even if the Supreme Court decides to issue a temporary restraining order, Minister Perez said it will not last for a long time.

Cory Aquino gave her strongest indication yesterday that she will be running in next year's special presidential election. Mrs Aquino gave this indication in Tarlac where a mass was held in commemoration of her husband Benigno Aquino's 53d birthday. However, Mrs Aquino said she would make a definite announcement about her candidacy only after President Marcos signs Cabinet Bill No 7.

SNAP POLL BILL GOES THROUGH THIRD READING

HK290229 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] The Batasang Pambansa approved on third and final reading last night [28 November] -- the proposed omnibus election code. The code will govern all elections and political exercises in the country. It carries several electoral reform provisions designed to ensure free, honest, and orderly elections. Political Affairs Minister Leonardo Perez said the ground rules laid down in the omnibus election code will also apply to the special election for president and vice president on February 7 of next year. The election code also limits the campaign period for the presidential election to 90 days, 45 days for the Batasan election and 15 days for the local election.

The Batasan also approved on third and final reading Parliamentary Bill 745. The bill prescribes a new order of succession to the presidency in case of permanent vacancy and in the event of the president's temporary disability. However, the bill does not prescribe what constitutes permanent or temporary disability. Proponents of the bill say it would reinforce the stability of the government because it assures an orderly transfer of power and the continuity of leadership. The bill now goes to President Marcos for signing into law.

VIRATA SAYS SYNCHRONIZING ELECTIONS DIFFICULT

HK281120 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 1000 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] Prime Minister Cesar Virata says the special presidential election and the local election to be held next year could not be synchronized.

Virata said it is difficult to synchronize the two political exercises because major issues could not be brought effectively before the people during the election campaign of local aspirants. He made this observation in a speech before a luncheon meeting of the Financial Executives Institute of the Philippines at the Intercontinental Hotel. According to him, the polls would entail an expenditure of some 700 million pesos.

COMELEC AWAITS CABINET BILL APPROVAL

HK270933 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 26 Nov 85 p 23

[Text] Although the Commission on Elections (Comelec) is awaiting the passage of Cabinet Bill Nos. 2 and 7 at the Batasang Pambansa before doing any concrete action, "preparations" are already under way, officials told BUSINESS DAY.

Among these preparations are the holding of informal talks with private and government firms to be contracted for the various election paraphernalia, and the seven-man commission (two have yet to be appointed by President Marcos) to review past electoral resolutions in view of the new election code.

The commission's work, however, is yet to begin. If Bill No. 7 which calls for the Feb. 7 snap presidential polls is approved by the first week of December, Comelec would have roughly 62 days to do the following:

- Secure the release of the P200 million for the poll expenses;
- Print at least 30 million official ballots, 90,000 election returns in sextuplicate, 5 million voter's affidavits in quadruplicate, primers and other forms;
- Order the purchase and manufacture of 90,000 transparent ballot boxes;
- Conduct registration of new and old voters who were unable to register for the May 14, 1984 elections (registration set for Dec. 27 and 28);
- Decide on the Dominant Opposition Party (DOP);
- Transport all election materials to the different voting centers from Batanes to Tawi-Tawi;
- Consider the holding of special elections for five vacant seats in the Batasang Pambansa due to death.

Chairman Victorino A. Savellano said that 60 days will be enough for the Comelec to prepare for the elections. In the past, he said, the commission was able to meet its task though it had only 39 days for the 1980 local elections and 57 for the 1981 presidential polls.

Commissioner Jaime Opinion, echoed the chairman's optimism: "We have looked into all preparations... although the election bills are not yet approved, we knew local elections were scheduled." One of the elections commissioners, however, has expressed fears that the snap elections because of the tight schedule -- could result in several "shortcomings."

Commissioner Ramon H. Felipe Jr. said that based on past experience, the rush to meet the deadline may have affected the "fairness and honesty" of some past elections.

Among the "shortcomings" cited by Felipe are failure of provinces to receive on time the official paper seals and envelopes to seal the election returns; late decisions of DOP accreditation; excess ballots and the late arrival of 280,000 padlocks ordered from Taiwan.

The electoral innovations being planned, one of which requires money outside of the P200 million, will mean additional tasks for the Comelec. A P42-million computer and communications system is being eyed by the commission for the snap polls, promising results in 24 hours.

Funds for electronic devices, though sanctioned by the election code were not requested by Comelec during the budget hearings for the local elections, and were not included in the P200 million appropriation for the snap polls.

Another crucial election paraphernalia are the transparent ballot boxes for each of the 90,000 election precincts nationwide. Opinion said that although they are planning to repair only the existing boxes, 25,000 boxes need to be fabricated since this number of boxes still contain returns involved in pending election cases. Opinion also clarified that the boxes are not totally transparent. The new boxes will have only one side with a transparent window which would be facing the voting public. Fabricators have been conferred with, he added, who said that repairs are possible.

PEACEKEEPING MEASURES DURING ELECTIONS VIEWED

HK270955 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 26 Nov 85 p 6

["Editorial: "Peaceful Elections"]

[Text] It is good the Commission on Elections [Comelec] has no plans to use Citizens Military Training cadets for peacekeeping purposes during the elections. To use them would only complicate matters. Whether armed or not, they would be prey to troublemakers. It would be better not to use them at all. The country has enough law enforcers. The Comelec can deputize, aside from the police, the Armed Forces or segments thereof. It can also authorize civic groups to help it ensure clean elections.

If, in the past, trouble occurred in some places despite the manpower available to Comelec, it could have been due to deficiencies in deployment and to unavoidable reasons. Past elections proved that violence is rare in the large urban centers. This is because the citizens in those areas are vigilant and monitor not only the polling places but also the law enforcers themselves.

The rural areas are another matter. The citizens are generally passive and are scattered over wide areas. Besides, the evils of warlordism still prevail in a number of provinces. These shortcomings could be offset by a relatively large number of law enforcers. The big number of violent and near-violent incidents in the 1980 elections was distressing and created problems for the Comelec.

On the basis of experience, Comelec would know the problem areas and should deploy more law enforcers therein. The responsibility of keeping the polls peaceful is a heavy one and no agency can be held responsible but the commission. The Comelec should also consider the NPA factor. This is likely to be significant in the coming elections.

PAPER VIEWS SUPREME COURT PETITION ON ELECTIONS

HK270913 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 26 Nov 85 p 24

[Text] A petition was filed before the Supreme Court [SC] yesterday seeking an interpretation of Section 9 Article VII of the Constitution, which has been cited by the opposition in pointing out that the snap election scheduled for next year is unconstitutional. The petition was filed by lawyer Oliver Lozano and his group called the Lawyers' Campaign for Justice.

Name respondent in the petition was the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL) which the petitioners cited as justifying that the snap election is in line with the parliamentary system where the president may submit himself to the people for a test of popular support.

In objecting to the holding of a snap election for president next year, some opposition members said a special election may only be called in case of permanent disability, death, removal from office or resignation of the president, as provided for in Section 9 Article VII of the Constitution. They added that without such a resignation, no vacancy can be filled by a special election.

The KBL was named respondent, the petitioners explained, because it is setting the date for the snap election on Feb. 7, 1986, which is several months before the expiration of the incumbent president's term in 1987. In seeking an interpretation from the high court, the petitioners said the controversy on the constitutionality of the snap election has widened division among Filipinos in the face of the economic crisis.

They added that accusations and counteraccusations among political leaders could endanger public order and national interest because the confusion would serve as a fertile ground for the growth of insurgency and the collapse of economic recovery. The move came as opposition MPs yesterday challenged the KBL to join them in bringing the constitutionality to the people. They stressed that as it is, the ruling party appears headstrong in holding the presidential election even as the issue of its constitutionality has yet to be resolved.

"What should be the prime concern of every lawmaker at the Batasan is to settle the constitutionality of the snap presidential polls before any other action is undertaken," they said. The opposition solons also said that if the snap election will indeed be held on Feb. 7 next year, the local elections should be held simultaneously to minimize expenses, especially in these times when the country is on the brink of economic and social collapse.

"Unless the constitutionality of the polls is proven, the KBL and the resent regime cannot make good its promise of heaving clean, honest and free elections," the solons said.

Top monetary officials also backed calls for joint presidential and local government elections next year but said the country could still afford separate polls.

Prime Minister Cesar Virata and Central Bank Governor Jose Fernandez told a press forum they preferred synchronizing the presidential poll set for February and the municipal and provincial elections set for May for economic reasons.

"My thoughts are that if we hold these two together, or almost together, maybe we will have a longer period where there will be less political activity," said Virata, who is also finance minister.

"Maybe we can concentrate more on what has to be reformed, what has to be improved after 1986 because the next elections will be in 1990," he added.

Marcos and other officials insist on separate elections, citing "fundamental issues" involving the presidency alone, but the opposition and businessmen have urged the polls be held jointly. Marcos called for the snap poll early this month, saying he wanted to get fresh support after 20 years in power for his efforts to combat a growing communist insurgency and end two years of economic problems.

Virata earlier estimated that the two elections would cost this debt-ridden country a total of P800 million.

Governor Fernandez, describing himself as "the type who wants to save money," said that "if I can do it with one I'd rather do it with one, but there may be other overwhelming reasons why there should be two (elections)."

There are fears that separate polls next year would cause annual inflation to shoot up again from the current 10 percent, a marked progress from the high of 63 percent in October 1984. The opposition says the government might print new money to fund the election. Fernandez said that "if the government spends out of its tax revenues there need not be the kind of inflation that everybody worries about."

"If the government turns to the Central Bank and asks us to finance it, obviously there will be an inflationary effect. The government has not come to the Central Bank to ask for resources for these elections," he said.

Meanwhile, Ilocos Region opposition leader Pablito Sidad, vice-president of the United Nationalist Democratic Organization for Northern Luzon and formerly vice-governor of Ilocos Sur, said President Marcos would still win in his region in case of a snap election--but not as overwhelmingly as before.

Sidad said his victory would still be offset by Marcos's defeat in other parts of the country. Sidad added that in Baguio the most urbanized area in the region, Marcos would have difficulty winning.

In an interview with BUSINESS DAY, Sanidad also said the local opposition in the region will follow the lead of the national opposition leadership and will support the candidate chosen by the opposition.

In Benguet, three opposition leaders Bantas Suanding, provincial board member and chairman of the Liberal Party; Tomas Dampac, another provincial board member from the Nacionalista Party-Roy wing, and Jaime Panganiban, provincial board member of the Nacionalista Party-Roy wing --said that if the SC declares the snap elections illegal, they will not participate. Panganiban told BUSINESS DAY that the three of them talked among themselves and decided not to participate if the election is declared unconstitutional.

PLEBISCITE ON RETAINING U. S. BASES PROPOSED

HK280252 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] The holding of a plebiscite to determine whether the U. S. military facilities in the Philippines are to be retained was proposed in the Batasang Pambansa yesterday [27 November].

The proposal calls for a plebiscite on May 3, 1986 to coincide with the local elections. The bill was introduced by KBL Members of Parliament Eduardo Joson and Mario Garcia, both of Nueva Ecija. The two said that despite a number of amendments on the Republic of the Philippines-U.S. bases agreement, many people believe that the agreement should be renegotiated. He said many people are of the belief that the U.S. Government was not complying with the agreement by insisting that the compensation package in the base pact is economic aid and not rental for the use of the bases.

Recently two resolutions calling for the immediate abrogation and renegotiation of the military bases agreement were filed in the Batasan.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTRY POSITION ON U.S. BASES

HK280239 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 27 Nov 85 pp 7, 11

[Remarks by Edmundo Libid, Minister-Counsellor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, at the "Symposium on RP-U.S. Military Bases Agreement" sponsored by the Philippine Constitution Association [Philconsa], Army and Navy Club, Rizal Park, 21 November 1985]

[Text] I have two functions in attending this meeting of Philconsa tonight. First, as a member, I am duty bound to participate in the Association activities such as this important dinner-symposium. Since this is my first chance to attend as a member under the term of the new president, the Honorable Justice Porfirio V. Sison, allow me to express my congratulations on his election as head of this prestigious group. My other function tonight is in the performance of the instruction given to me by my minister, the Honorable Pacifico A. Castro, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs. He has expressly instructed me to attend, in his behalf and in behalf of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, this meeting in fulfillment of the charges which he has accepted when Justice Sison invited him to this dinner-symposium on the topic of the RP-US military bases agreement.

We are given to understand that tonight will also serve the formal launching of the "Primer on RP-US Military Bases Agreement," "A Basic Element of Philippine Foreign Policy." According to the cover of this primer, this was prepared by a special committee of the Philconsa and published by the Ministry of Public Information.

Precisely on the subject of this primer, Minister Castro has given explicit instruction to bring to the attention of this important body certain important attributes of this primer which, in the interest of objective truth and accurate historical perspective, should be made known, discussed, and clarified to the fullest understanding of everyone concerned. For the reason that this is a very important association of personalities -- and I quote the motto written in the stationery of the association, "Dedicated to the preservation, defense and flowering of the constitution," for this reason -- I am encouraged to speak in a more direct and frank manner of sentiments which my minister of foreign affairs wishes conveyed to you. It is conveyed in the spirit and recognition of the qualities of this association and of the members themselves, qualities which mark this group as being fairminded, just and honest scholars in their own individual right.

I have earlier prepared an outline of the remarks that I intended to contribute as part of this symposium concerning the important subject matter of the RP-US military bases agreement. But Minister Castro asked me to set this aside and, instead, he indicated to me his strong interest that I discuss with you the valid observation and concern which he shares with regard to the accuracy, completeness, and historical integrity of this primer. Upon the observations that we will make here, we are prepared to answer questions from our friends in Philconsa after our remarks and during the open-forum.

Without detracting from the meritorious effort of those who prepared this primer, it is our duty and firm conviction that the following points of observation should be made:

1. The primer is incomplete. It is recognized that a research output as brief as this one cannot be expected to be ideally complete and exhaustive, nevertheless it suffers from a gap which is very glaring in the sense that the study covers and the developments on the bases agreements only up to the year 1979. All amendments and improvements in the terms of the agreements beyond 1979 are left out, notably the review and amendments made in 1983 and the latest amendment on the bases Labor Agreement as signed on Sept. 5, 1985.

2. Because of this gap, the effective result is the suppression and down-grading of the achievements of President Marcos in the improvement of the bases agreement. It will amount to a serious historical distortion, if we shall let pass unnoticed, uncontested and uncommented upon the glaring gap in the presentation of the history of the bases agreement. It will not be in the standard of honest scholarship, if we continue deliberately to ignore, or worse, to downgrade the various and substantial improvements and gains successfully negotiated and achieved under the administration and direction of President Marcos. I shall discuss this at the later part of my remarks but at this point it will suffice to mention that by this neglect the integrity and quality of scholarship of this primer is affected and perhaps impaired.

3. A dangerous advocacy is indicated in the conclusion of this primer, to the effect that it seems to favor, if not advocate, the entry of foreign armed troops into the country. In the final paragraph of this primer, it says "to hold together American alliances in Asia, the US will have to face up squarely to the problem of limited war, show a willingness to enter upon joint military planning with her Asian allies, and declare her readiness to commit appropriate forces to local and limited defense actions that will be able to maintain a valid capability to hold a favorable local power balance in selected areas." Indeed, this is an alarming and dangerous advocacy that can result in opening the gate to outright and direct armed intervention by a powerful state in the individual national affairs of independent states of the region, contrary to the basic soundness and most deliberate policy guidelines of our foreign policy.

I have earlier stated that President Marcos since he assumed the leadership of this country in 1965 has applied the most energetic, astute, wise and courageous initiatives in removing the wide range of inequities endemic in the original 1947 military bases agreement with the US. With keen and far-reaching vision, he has instructed and guided Filipino negotiators who, under the most trying of diplomatic pressures, have managed to assert the true and enduring interests of the nation that gained for us substantial benefits, enhanced mutuality, and greater dignity for the Filipino people. Among these achievements are:

(1) The unequivocal assertion and recognition by the United States of Philippine sovereignty over the bases, as clearly spelled out in the Marcos-Ford Agreement of 1975.

(2) As stipulated in the Ramos-Rusk agreement of 1966, the shortening of the term of the 1947 MBA from 99 years to 25 years.

(3) Radical reduction of the number of bases and hectarage of the bases.

(4) Instituting a system of review every five years starting 1979.

(5) The inclusion of compensation package or rentals in exchange for the use of the base lands and facilities.

- (6) Improvement of the terms in the provision concerning criminal jurisdiction.
- (7) Creation of a joint legal committee and the joint committee which attend to the day-to-day problems connected with the implementation of the bases agreement.
- (8) Important symbolic gains were made such as the provision imposing that only the Philippine flag should fly over the Philippine bases and that the American flag may be displayed only during certain ceremonies and upon permission of the Philippine Base Commander.
- (9) The implementation in the bases of the CIQ or Customs Immigration and Quarantine requirements, in accordance with Philippine laws. This arrangement reflects the substantive attributes of sovereignty which are illustrated only symbolically by the display of Philippine flag and the institution of a Philippine Base Commander in the base; and lately, the signing this year of the Bases Labor Agreement which in some way benefited the Filipino workers in the base. Another important achievement of the amendments obtained by the Marcos administration is the provision in the 1983 amendment requiring the Americans in the bases strictly to respect Philippine laws. This is provided in paragraph four of the Romualdez-Armacost Memorandum of Agreement of June 1, 1983.

These are only some of the achievements under the administration of President Marcos in its commitment to enhance and achieve the full substance of sovereignty in the bases. As President Marcos himself observed:

"The history of the military bases agreement is a record of continuing efforts by successive Philippine administrations acting in the national interest to improve the position of the Philippines and all of Asia to bring them into harmony with the requirements of what may be completely local interests like Philippine sovereignty and national dignity, while providing for adequate security not only for our country but for the region and perhaps for the world."

"Philippine sovereignty over the bases has always been a primordial concern of our government and people. From the beginning when the requirements of security were then specially heavy in our national consciousness, the vital element of sovereignty in the Agreement has not been assiduously asserted because both the United States and the Philippines were deeply engaged in small wars...this Administration, from the start, was, however, determined to affirm and assert authentic Philippine sovereignty over the bases."

FORMER MINISTER TOLENTINO DECLARES KBL LOYALTY

HK281126 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0700 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] Member of Parliament Arturo Tolentino today indicated his support for President Marcos' bid for a new mandate in the special presidential election on February 7 of next year. Tolentino said that while at times he has differed with the ruling KBL on vital questions, he was duty-bound to support party decisions as a KBL member. He stressed that if he cannot support the president, at least he will not fight him. He made the statement at the Batasan press breakfast forum at the Asian Institute of Tourism in Quezon City.

NUC OPPOSED TO CARDINAL SIN'S MEDIATION OFFER

HK280524 Dagupan City DZDL Radio in Tagalog 0445 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] Ex-Senator Francisco "Soc" Rodrigo, chairman of the National Unification Committee [NUC], says that Jaime Cardinal Sin should not involve himself in politics because this goes against the doctrine of the separation of church and state.

Rodrigo made this statement after reports quoted Cardinal Sin as saying he wanted to mediate among the four presidential aspirants of the opposition. Rodrigo said such an attitude is against the ethics of the Catholic Church and would adversely affect not only the cardinal but Catholic people as well. Rodrigo also denied that his chairmanship of the NUC has failed to end the disunity in the opposition.

COLUMNIST DISCUSSES OPPOSITION CANDIDATE OPTIONS

HK270853 Manila METRO MANILA TIMES in English 25 Nov 85 p 4

["The Jaywalker" column by Arturo A. Borjal, "Sonny Greens the Land."]

[Excerpt] LABAN, the recently organized coalition of forces after the National Unification Conference fiasco, has Plan B if Cory Aquino -- LABAN presidential candidate under Plan A -- begs off. Plan B means fielding former Senator Jovito Salonga as presidential candidate of the coalition. LABAN will be expected to participate in the elections, despite talks of a possible boycott.

Under Plan B, Jovie Salonga must have a traditional politician as running mate. This means getting either Aquilino Pimentel Jr., Ramon V. Mitra, Homobono Adaza, or Marcelo Fernan as the vicepresidential nominee. If Salvador 'Doy' Laurel also runs, Fernan will be out of LABAN'S list; Fernan will most likely run as veep of Doy.

Right now, Salonga is the likely choice for vice president if Cory Aquino says no. The other choices are Mitra, Pimentel, and Adaza. Nene is Cory's sentimental choice, but he has several things going against him. The PDP-LABAN fund mess, the remaining anti-graft charges filed against him, and several other issues.

Cory Aquino has attached a main condition to accepting a presidential draft: she will run and in case she wins, she will stay only three years in Malacanang. Cory's supporters say that she wants the Constitution to be rewritten and the promulgation of economic policies that will ease the country's economic and political problems.

According to insiders in the Cory camp, Ninoy's widow will step down from the presidency after the adoption of the new Constitution. The same new Constitution will be used to facilitate Cory's dropping out from the presidency.

Cory Aquino is about to decide to run for the presidency because she wants justice for Ninoy and others assassinated: Jose B. Lingad, Cesar Climaco, etc. Lingad and Climaco were like Ninoy, with charisma and political savvy. They were, like Ninoy, larger than life after their deaths. Both were also close friends of Ninoy Aquino.

The NAMFREL [National Citizens' Movement For Free Elections] has problems with the Commission on Elections. Recently, the Comelec, through Chairman Victorino A. Savellano, issued a press release hailing the Batasan measure "recognizing the importance of the role of citizens organizations" in the coming elections. In the Comelec press release, the word "non-partisan" was underscored several times. The NAMFREL is said to have been partisan in the last Batasan elections.

Several quarters have also said that the NAMFREL is a "CIA stooge." Namfrel Chairman Jose Concepcion has stoutly denied this.

COLUMNIST EXAMINER'S OPPOSITION DISUNITY

HK270819 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 26 Nov 85 p 6

[Column by Benedicto David: "Divide and Rule"]

[Text] President Marcos and the KBL must be quite happy these days with members of the opposition doing demolition jobs on each other and really forgetting that the man to beat sits in Malacanang. If the political scene keeps doing the way it has been over the past few weeks since the elections were announced over U.S. TV, Mr Marcos need not campaign that hard.

Quite obviously, a two-candidate situation in the opposition will hurt both candidates so badly that Mr Marcos may just walk away with the election. He will not have won the elections. The opposition will simply have lost it.

This is something that the opposition's ambitious people do not realize. Apparently, some members of the opposition see the objective as getting power instead of toppling Mr Marcos in a concerted effort. If the objective is to topple Mr Marcos, then opposition's various factions can get together. But if the idea is for his or her group to get political power, then the opposition will not get together.

Over the past couple of weeks, for example, we have noted the absence of attacks by the opposition on the Marcos government. There has been an increase in stories of opposition factions denouncing one another.

If the opposition cannot get their act together, we can look forward to another six years of the Marcos government. We would not be surprised if Mr Marcos and company were not fanning the fires and throwing more fuel into the fire that now divides the opposition. The party in power is sitting on the sidelines enjoying the spectacle of two gladiators fighting each other for the enjoyment of the KBL and Mr Marcos. And what is more, they are whaling away at each other with gusto, also to the satisfaction of Mr Marcos.

All this presupposes that there will indeed be "snap" elections, something which we will have to be convinced about, considering the imminent suit that will be brought before the Supreme Court.

There are, of course, several courses open to the court. It can wash its hands of the entire affair, saying that it is a "political question" and thereby allow the elections to continue without ruling on the case; it could rule that the entire thing is really constitutional or it could rule that the snap election law is not constitutional.

We can foresee quite a few brilliant speeches and position papers pro and con the snap election law but whatever the ruling may be, Mr Marcos will be able to live with it and perhaps even profit by it. We are not so sure that the opposition will be able to live with all the possible decisions. For one thing, they will have to present a united front on the snap election issue and we simply cannot see them getting together at anything if they cannot even shelve personal ambitions to achieve a common goal.

Worse yet, the opposition is presenting a rather sad alternative to Mr Marcos with all their petty bickering and the lack of a singleness of purpose. Their sniping at the major candidates is music to Mr Marcos' ears. They are succeeding in presenting an image of immaturity and selfishness and unbridled ambition which will not earn the respect and support of the people.

We suggest that the opposition get together this week -- or jointly hand Mr Marcos a vote of confidence despite all the defects of his administration. By failing to get together, they will succeed only in doing just that.

VALENCIA ON PROSPECTS FOR OPPOSITION UNITY

HK270303 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0130 GMT 27 Nov 85

["Analysis of the News" by Teodoro Valencia]

[Text] Yesterday, I was listening to television and I heard that the new chairman of the National Unification Committee, my good friend Francisco "Soc" Rodrigo, ventured a guess that the various opposition parties could possibly unite and put up one single candidate, but he placed the chances of such a happening at 70 percent. In other words, there is a 30 percent possibility that it won't happen.

Well, if you will recall, just two days ago the DAILY EXPRESS came out with a story that ex-Senator Salvador Laurel said that he would not give in to Cory Aquino or anybody and that he will run for president regardless of who are the other people in the opposition who have the same ideas. Later Mr Laurel was quoted again as having said that he never made such a statement, meaning to say either the newspapers invented the story, misunderstood him, or somebody has cooked up this story. But anybody knows that statement is the most likely even if Mr Laurel never said it, because after all it is not going to be fair to him that he, who had been campaigning for the last several years to be nominated president, will now be smothered and literally turned back into oblivion by newcomers.

So let's wait and see. Personally I have my doubts, but then, I know how Soc Rodrigo is a very judicious character -- he might just do what he promised to do. [Words indistinct] be optimistic, he should be (?concerned). It means he will do what he said he will.

In connection with this story there was a [word indistinct] in yesterday's newspapers where President Marcos was quoted as having assured everyone that if elections are held, they will be fair and honest. Well he doesn't have a choice. If he cannot put up a fair and honest election, the best thing he can do is forget all about it. But better than that, the president can hope for a clean and orderly election, an honest one. Why? Because he knows of the present state of disintegration of the opposition party. He will have no chance to lose a snap election or the regular one.

Meantime don't put any bets that the snap election will pull through. You have probably heard 19 leading lights of the opposition, one after the other, lambast the present version of the cabinet Bill No 7. We also heard [words indistinct] and ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs Arturo M. Tolentino taking the side of the opposition calling the present cabinet Bill No 7 unconstitutional. If this be so, then let's not make any plans until and unless the Supreme Court can rule on the legality or the unconstitutionality of this cabinet Bill No 7. I have heard it from good authority in the KBL that -- well, it may be true, but the traditional or the straight-liners, the conservatives mutter that cabinet Bill No. 7 provisions on how to elect a new president may be deemed unconstitutional, a more human interpretation because the constitution would say that the plan of Mr Marcos to hold the election and only resign after his successor shall have been elected, can be defended [sentence as heard]. So we don't know whether or not there will be a snap election until and unless the matter were elevated to the Supreme Court and the court were to decide whether or not [words indistinct] that cabinet Bill No 7, in its present form, is legal, constitutional, then we are going to have a snap election. Otherwise we will have to wait for the regular, which is in 1987. And my guess is we won't have any snap election.

OPPOSITION CLAIMS SDP TRYING TO SABOTAGE UNITY

HK281244 Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 27 Nov 85 p 1, 7

[Excerpt] The Social Democratic Party [SDP] denounced yesterday an attempt by a vested interest group to sabotage the efforts of the National Unification Committee [NUC] to unite all opposition political forces in order to gain control of the NUC and railroad the nomination of its handpicked candidate for president, believed to be Mrs Cory Aquino, in the proposed Feb 1986 election.

In a joint statement, former Assemblyman Reuben R. Canoy, SDP national chairman, and Atty Ed Tamondong, party president, claimed that the saboteurs are men identified with a businessman and a former Tarlac congressman. The SDP leaders said they learned of the plot to wreck the unification efforts through a secret master plan prepared by CG [Convenors Group] and PDP Laban [Philipino Democratic Party-Lakas ng Bayan] strategists.

The main thrust of the plan, they said, are:

-- To discredit the UNIDO [United Nationalist Democratic Organization] and other independent political groups as the villains in the unification process;

-- To form a coalition of political forces with the CG and the PDP-Laban as the controlling groups, by giving the LP [Liberal Party] and other regional parties only 4 out of 12 in a proposed governing council.

The plan, which was hatched on Oct 30, has already been partially carried out, as indicated by an orchestrated media attack against the UNIDO and other independent opposition groups, and the formation of a coalition whose objective is obviously to promote the candidacy of handpicked candidates of the CG and PDP-Laban, the two SDP leaders said.

They also expressed concern over the political involvement of Mrs Cory Aquino, widow of the slain senator, whom they believe is being used and manipulated by a vested interest group seeking to gain power for their private ends.

Mrs Aquino had already been endorsed by a coalition of small parties, including the PDP-Laban, Panaghiusa, Concerned Citizens' Aggrouptation, and the Muslim Federal Party.

Opposition leaders yesterday called for a national convention to select their presidential candidate, as Corazon Aquino maintained silence on the more than one million signatures of support for her candidacy in the snap elections.

ALL BATASAN MEMBERS WILL PARTICIPATE IN POLL

HK280530 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0500 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] Opposition and independent members of the Batasan will participate in the coming snap presidential election next year despite a boycott move by some opposition quarters. This was expressed today by opposition MP Aquilino Pimentel and the chairman of the caucus of independents, MP Rafael Palmares, at the Batasan Breakfast Club. Marilu Linggad reports:

[Begin recording] Palmares, who recently visited the United States, said the image of the Philippines abroad is that the country is on the verge of collapse. There is apparently, he said, a distortion of information which prompts foreign investors to shy away. MP Palmares added that the Constitution should be looked at with a little more liberality to allow the snap election to be held. MP Arturo Tolentino, on the other hand, stressed the need for the Supreme Court to decide on the constitutionality issue. However, he said that so long as the elections are clean and honest, this will not prevent the people from accepting the special polls. Tolentino said that his view may differ sometimes with that of President Marcos but that he will still support the president in the coming polls. [end recording]

PKMK SETS CONDITIONS FOR POLL PARTICIPATION

HK280928 Hong Kong AFP in English 0653 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] Manila, Nov 28 (AFP) -- A total of 74 militant unionists have been killed this year, a labor coalition said today as it called for an end to labor violence and demanded the restoration of trade unions' democratic rights.

The Workers' Coalition Against Poverty and Hunger (PKMK) called on the Filipino people to boycott a snap presidential election due to be held on February 7 unless President Ferdinand Marcos resigned "irrevocably" and launched political and economic reforms in the country.

It also threatened to launch more strikes unless the government granted a 25 percent across the board wage increase, "for as long as legitimate demands of workers are not met."

PKMK Chairman Rolando Olalia called on Mr Marcos to probe what he said were the unsolved killings of 74 workers this year and to restore workers' "rights to unionize without any condition or restriction." Mr Olalia alleged that "labor violence has been institutionalized and the workers' democratic rights were killed" after Mr Marcos launched nearly nine years of martial law in 1972.

An all-time high of labor unrest is certain to be set this year with 342 strikes staged from January to November 15, already 74 more than the 268 strikes recorded for the whole of 1984.

PKMK said its one million members would participate in the planned presidential elections only "if it carries the interest of the broad masses," and if the political parties involved "strive for the demands of the workers and the people." It also demanded the release of 50 unionists in military custody, the abolition of Mr Marcos's "repressive" decrees and the holding of the presidential poll at the same time as local elections scheduled in May.

GOVERNMENT TO INCREASE BUDGETARY DEFICIT

HK280246 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] The president announced yesterday [27 November] that the government will increase its budgetary deficit. The increase will be from 6.2 billion pesos to 13 billion pesos for 1985. The president said we now have more leeway in the public spending program with the increase in the budgetary expenditure. This increase is in line with the IMF approval of the Philippine request to increase the regional ceiling of 6.2 billion pesos. The president made this announcement in his meeting at Malacanang with Spencer Davis, a former Associated Press bureau chief in Manila.

VIRATA SAYS CENTRAL BANK LOAN NEEDED NEXT YEAR

HK271045 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 26 Nov 85 p 2

[Text] The government will certainly need advances from the Central Bank [CB] early next year to finance its construction projects -- regardless of whether or not the proposed "snap" presidential election pushes through -- because of the pattern in government revenue collections and budgetary releases, Prime Minister Cesar Virata said yesterday. Virata explained that the bulk of government tax revenues in any year is collected by May while budgetary releases for construction projects start in January to take advantage of the dry months.

CB Governor Jose B. Fernandez Jr. nevertheless said that while the CB is mandated by its charter to lend to the government, its main duty is to control the growth of funding in the system to avoid rapid rises in prices. But if CB advances to the government would not endanger CB targets on the inflation rate, "there is no reason why they could not be given," he said.

Both Virata and Fernandez, together with representatives from the private sector and opposition members of parliament, were guests yesterday at the Kapihan sa Maynila, a forum organized by media.

The general view of the private sector is that since business cannot sell what it produces because of the weak purchasing power of consumers, election spendings next year may put money into the hands of consumers and, thus, help stimulate the battered economy. But if these spendings come from the CB, with the CB creating new money in effect, inflation may be rekindled.

One businessman pointed out that there are already at the moment some expectations of rising prices, and to anticipate such increases, consumers may start to spend now and manufacturers may also try to hedge their purchases of raw materials. Such expectations arise from the increase in the sales tax the government has imposed, which business naturally will pass on to consumers through higher prices. Talk of an impending peso depreciation is also fueling inflationary expectations because imported materials would become costlier.

One worry of business however is that if the smuggling of goods and raw materials into the country continues at its present high level, the domestic economy would fail to reap the benefits of higher demand that may result from election spendings.

Virata yesterday promised that the government will try to reduce "dumping" into the country of goods from abroad, noting that President Marcos has signed amendments to various decrees to that effect while the government is currently establishing closer contacts with price-monitoring organizations abroad.

Virata claimed that there are safeguards against "excessive" government spendings before an election, saying that these are programmed under the 1986 budget which the Commission on Audit (COA) monitors. He also said there is a ban against government approval of new projects during the campaign period.

MP Luis Villfuerte (Unido [United Nationalist Democratic Organization]-Camarines Sur) nevertheless pointed out that contracts for government projects are normally awarded months before the actual construction. He said that technically these are not new projects approved during the campaign period. He added that the government received some P5 billion in advances from the CB last year, before the elections for representatives to the Batasang Pambansa, despite such a ban.

Those advances delayed the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) grant of a "good house-keeping seal" to the country when the government was trying to obtain a financial restructuring package from foreign banks. Fernandez yesterday said present IMF restrictions on government borrowing from the CB, together with the Fund-imposed ceiling on funding growth in the system, cannot be compromised next year, with or without an early presidential election. He told BUSINESS DAY that the next IMF review on the country's compliance with the Fund's conditions is scheduled for February next year. "I am certain we will meet the targets," he said.

NEWSPAPER RAPS U.S. SENATE SUGAR QUOTA MOVE

HK280247 Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 26 Nov 85 p 4

[Editorial: "The U.S. Misses Out"]

[Text] The United States has once again missed a golden opportunity to demonstrate that its key leaders know and appreciate the meaning of friendship. By a lopsided vote, the Senate voted to kill a farm bill amendment which would have increased the Philippine Sugar quota to the U.S. by 17 percent. In effect, the increase would have gone a long way in helping alleviate the plight of the local sugar industry, still reeling from the drop in world sugar prices. More, the 17 percent increment was not exactly a grand gesture by the Americans, since it would have merely matched the highest allocation under the present system.

As four senators led by Daniel Inouye (D. Hawaii), put it in a joint letter, "there can be no doubt about the need of destitute, unemployed Filipino workers and their families. It is thus important that the United States demonstrate to the Filipino people it's commitment to the long historical friendship between the two nations.

The four senators also argued that much of the economic problems saddled on the Philippines can be traced to the reduction by 50 percent of the Philippines sugar quota in 1982. Still, the Senate was apparently convinced by arguments that increasing the quota would be helping President Marcos, and not to the sugar industry itself. And without benefit of objectivity, the senators stuck to this line of thinking, conveniently glossing over the facts, choosing to forget how the country had served as a steady and stable supplier of sugar until 1982.

It is thus most unfortunate that the senators chose to believe wild and unsubstantiated accusations, rather than listen to the force of logic and the appeal of true and trusted friends. But then again, perhaps the U.S. Senate vote is a blessing in disguise. At least, we are now aware that while there is a group which is genuinely concerned for the Philippines, there is a greater number of senators whose definition of friendship simply defies all logic.

TIMES JOURNAL COMMENTS ON 'MILITARY ABUSES'

HK280253 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 27 Nov 85 p 6

[Editorial: "Scoundrels in Uniform"]

[Text] The efforts of government to win the hearts and the minds of people in the rural areas in order to deny the insurgents the support they need to propagate their godless ideology may have suffered another serious setback following that incident in Tagum, Davao del Norte recently. A report said a group of soldiers led by two lieutenants ransacked the house of a policeman who had earlier arrested a colleague of the troopers who tried to make trouble in a beerhouse. Not even the presence of two high-ranking military officers in the area could stop the group from demanding the release of their detained colleague and disarming two policemen.

We are glad, however, that Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile acted posthaste on the case. His order for the immediate dismissal of the soldiers involved in what he called "abusive display of force" was a welcome move and we hope that this will help arrest any further erosion of the faith of the people of Tagum in the government. We also hope that the minister will not stop there, but will order the immediate prosecution of these scoundrels in uniform so that they may be justly punished for their misdeeds. It is saddening to learn that the abusive soldiers belonged to an elite Ranger Regiment. Time was when membership in such an elite corps meant discipline of the highest order. But we guess a lot of things have changed in the military.

If we look deeper into the causes of the disenchantment of many rural folk with the government, military abuses count high among them. But the hurt would not really be so bad if proper action was immediately taken against those found committing such abuses. The trouble is, some military commanders, aware that the behavior of their men reflects on their leadership, often go to great lengths to cover up for them. If they act at all, the punishment meted out is often so light.

We have heard a lot of complaints about this so-called retraining program of the military where deviants, instead of being fired or punished for their abuses, are sent to retraining camps for indoctrination. While many concede that in some instances where the misdemeanor is not so serious, retraining may be good, but giving the same treatment to the more criminally-inclined in the military many simply be a waste of time. Continued military abuses in the rural areas, despite the retraining program, should tell military authorities that there is something wrong with the program itself.

The solution of the insurgency problem depends largely on the people's support for their government. Further alienating the rural folk from the national leadership, as some abusive military men are unfortunately doing now, could spell the difference between victory and defeat.

NPA KILL UNIVERSITY GUARD; COMMANDER SURRENDERS

HK290527 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] Armed men believed to be members of the New People's Army staged a daring raid on the polytechnic university branch in Lopez, Quezon, this morning. The raiders killed a security guard and caused a stampede that injured a number of students. Added details from Tony Bernal:

[Begin recording] The slain guard was identified as Lorenzo Gonzales, who was a former personal bodyguard of TUP [expansion unknown] president Pablo Mateo Jr. In a report to Education Minister Jaime Laya, Mateo said the 12 raiders, who were in military uniforms, swooped down on the TUP campus only 2 blocks from the Lopez Municipal Hall right after the morning flag-raising ceremony. Quoting a report by Gregorio Yumol, head of the TUP Lopez branch, Mateo said that the dissidents executed Gonzales in full view of the morning student population. Yumol said it appeared the raiders came only to get Gonzales. He said they gunned Gonzales down and then left the campus quickly. Gonzales was described as having consorted openly with members of a marine battalion, some 2 km in the outskirts of the town. [end recording]

A communist rebel commander surrendered to government authorities in Davao Oriental while nine others were arrested in Davao del Sur early this week. The rebel commander was identified as (Restituto Tumayang), alias Commander (Sol). He is said to be the vice commander of the secondary regional guerrilla units in Davao del Norte and nearby provinces. A military report said the surrender and arrest of the rebels took place in General Santos City, Lupon, Mati, San Mariano, and Asuncion Town. The report said all this was effected without firing a shot.

BASILAN SITUATION 'IMPROVED', SOLDIERS REDUCED

HK281110 Manila Far East Broadcasting System in Tagalog 1000 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] The number of soldiers stationed in Basilan has been reduced because of the improved situation in that province. Brigadier General Rodolfo Tolentino, Philippine Army brigade commander, said that the 5th Infantry Brigade is the only unit left in the province. During the past months five army battalions were stationed in Basilan. Tolentino said this is no longer necessary because peace and order has been restored in the province.

MPA GAINING STRENGTH IN SURIGAO

HK251029 Quenzon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 15 Nov 85 p 9

[By Omer Oscar Alenarrio]

[Text] Tandag, Surigao del Sur -- The upsurge of communist activities in the rebel-infested province in Southern Mindanao has alarmed military and civilian authorities here following the discovery of a rebel training camp in Adap, San Agustin town.

Lt Col Gregorio Camiling, 23 IB commander, disclosed that the training camp was discovered at the exact site where a recent encounter between the military and the insurgents took place. During the clash, two soldiers and 20 rebels were said to have been killed while 11 other government troopers were wounded. Camiling, however, denied reports that some civilians found dead after the encounter were killed by troopers.

According to Camiling, the upsurge in rebel activities in the province could be attributed to support allegedly given by businessmen and other forces as indicated by the rice, mongo, milk and dried fish in crates his men recovered at the battle front.

While communist guerrilla units have been active in putting up snap checkpoints in some areas in the province, causing fear to passengers plying the routes, a new spate of violence and the killing of some government people have also noted. Military authorities here said that shortly before Gov Gregorio P. Murillo died in the hands of his assassins last Oct. 23, he had informed Brig Gen Reynaldo Dilan and all the members of the provincial peace and order council that Surigao del Sur is emerging as another critical province in Southern Mindanao.

The refusal of some residents here to comment on what really transpired a few days before Gov Murillo met his tragic end could well support the military's theory that Surigao del Sur is now turning slowly into another Davao. Citing the role of local government units, residents said provincial officials want to move against the prevailing economic and political problems in the province but they (officials) are helpless. They said their low performance is being generated by fear of losing their lives even as they are stressing the need for an intensive pacification drive to win back the insurgents to the folds of the law.

Before he died, Gov Murillo was said to have strongly batted for the implementation of the Baranggay Network Units where the heads of families are actively involved in the livelihood and security program of the provincial government.

"We are ready to die and I'm willing to gamble my life for the best interest of the government," the residents quoted the late governor as saying during one of his talks with the people.

According to the residents, Surigao del Sur is another province in Mindanao worth watching. While the government has proposed to optimize security hardware and capabilities together with the socio-economic thrusts to improve the living conditions of the people, clashes between rebels and military troopers in the countryside have become drastic.

But amid the political and economic instability now threatening Surigao del Sur, Brig. Gen. Dilan has appealed for closer coordination among all sectors of society. "Together we can strengthen the loyalty, confidence and faith of our people. Together we can work for the possible solution of the insurgency problem," Dilan said. To allay the fear of some quarters that the Philippines will turn communist, he added that the situation prevailing in the province is still under control.

5 NPA DIE IN POWER STRUGGLE; 22 MNLF SURRENDER

HK270445 Quezon City Maharilka Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] Five rebels have reportedly died as a result of a power struggle within the NPA ranks in South Cotabata. The power struggle reportedly involved NPA oldtimers and newcomers to the movement. The struggle came to a head when a group led by a certain Nestor Macoy killed five rival rebels. After the slaying, Macoy and his followers gave up to the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] regional command in Davao. Their surrender was accepted by regional commander Jaime Echeverria.

In Basilan Province, constabulary authorities said that the NPA virtually has no chances of successfully infiltrating the province. The statement was made by Basilan PC [Philippine Constabulary] commander Resurrecion Miravite. He said most Basilan residents own their land. He added that there are no reports of serious military abuses in the area. Last month the military foiled an attempt by about 12 NPA recruiters from Zamboanga to infiltrate Basilan. The suspects were arrested and sent out of Basilan.

Meantime, 22 MNLF rebels from the hinterlands of Basilan province surrendered to an army unit. Army officials said the surrender of the rebels was negotiated by (Reduman Endama), former secretariat chief of the MNLF. This is the second batch of 27 returnees who earlier surrendered to government authorities [as heard].

COMMANDER, 488 NPA REBELS SURRENDER TO RUC

HK280606 Manila METRO MANILA TIMES in English 27 Nov 85 p 2

[Text] Davao City -- A rebel commander and 488 of his followers surrendered Sunday to Brig Gen Jaime C. Echeverria, commander of the Regional Unified Command (RUC), after killing five rebels in a power struggle that rocked Cotabato. Those among who surrendered were Commander Macoy, Gani Upong, alias Nillern and 487 members of Kilusang Masa, the rebel mass base.

Front 7-1 is beset by a life-and death rivalry between the NPA-old guards and the upstarts attempting to wrest control of Southern Mindanao's newest communist front, Macoy revealed. Intrigue and promises of higher positions are the main weapons of the upstarts in this play for power, Macoy added.

One rival group led by Tomas Pagalanan, alias Tinoy, planned to kill Macoy. "We were forced to make our move before they could," Macoy said. His companion Gani, was wounded in the thigh during an exchange of fire between Macoy's and Pagalanan's groups.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

02 DEC 85

